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IMPORTANT EVENTS
IN THE
WORLD'S HISTORY,

TABLES
OF
RULERS AND GENEALOGIES.

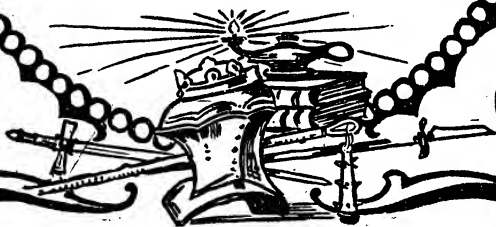
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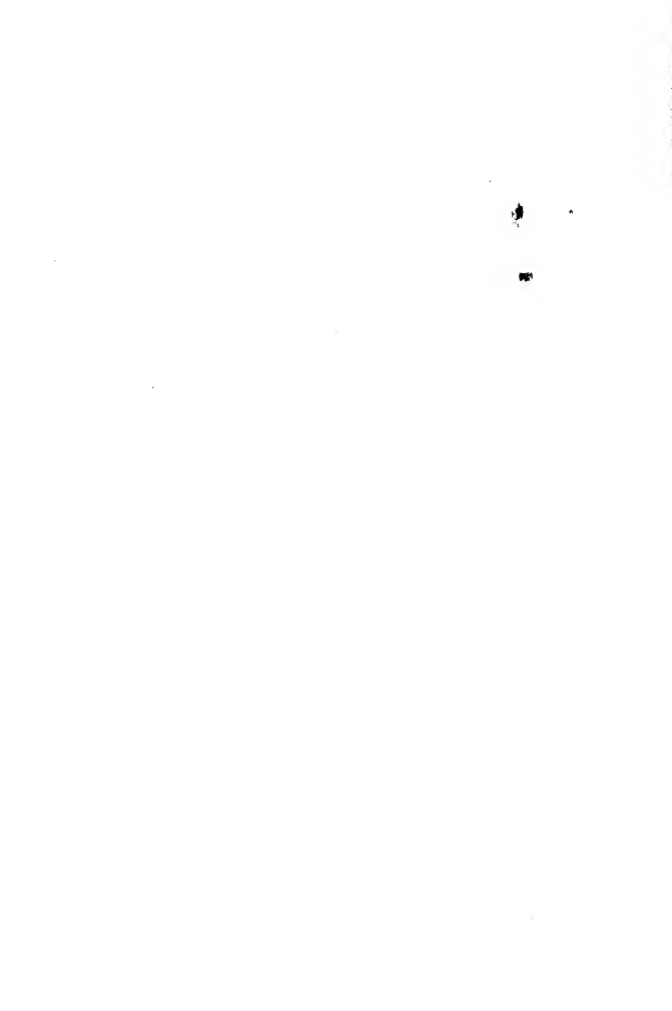
FOR

STUDENTS

BY

PHŒBE ELIZABETH THOMS.





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PHŒBE ELIZABETH THOMS. 137-211

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

1892.

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THE A. H. PUGH PRINTING CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

I. ANCIENT HISTORY.

FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE EGYPTIAN EMPIRE TO THE FALL OF THE WEST ROMAN EMPIRE.

3500 B. C.—476 A. D.

I. Period: From the Beginning of the Egyptian Empire to Cyrus (about 3500–555 B. C.). *II. Period*: From Cyrus to Alexander the Great (555–333 B. C.). *III. Period*: From Alexander the Great to Augustus (333–31 B. C.). *IV. Period*: From Augustus to the Fall of the West Roman Empire (31 B. C.–476 A. D.).

A. NATIONS OF THE ORIENT.

I. The Egyptians. 3500–527 B. C.

Upper-Egypt (Thebes). Middle-Egypt (Memphis). Lower-Egypt (Sais, Naucratis, Pelusium). The Pharaohs: *Menes* or *Misraim* (Memphis), *Cheops* (Pyramids), *Amenemhat* (Labyrinth, Lake Moeris).

2100–1600. Egypt under the dominion of the *Hyksos* kings.

Their expulsion by king Thothmes III.

1500 *Amenhotep III.* 1400 *Sethos I.*

1350 *Rameses II.* the Great (*Sesostris*). His wars and buildings. The Ramesseum.

1250 *Rameses III.* *Rampsinitus*.

980. Dominion of the Assyrian kings.

750–700. Supremacy of the Ethiopians in Egypt. Their expulsion followed by the Dodekarchy (12 rulers).

650 *Psammetichus*, sole monarch of Egypt.

605 *Battle of Karchemish* (*Circesium*), Necho vanquished by Nebuchadnezzar. Commerce and Navigation promoted by Necho.

527 *Psammenitus* conquered by *Cambyses*, son of *Cyrus*, at Pelusium. Egypt a Persian province.

II. The Babylonians and Assyrians. 2500-538 and 606 B. C.

- 2500 The Babylonian Empire founded (Babylon on the Euphrates). About 2000 the Assyrian Empire founded (Nineveh on the Tigris). *Ninus* and *Semiramis*.
- 770 *Phul* or *Pul*, king of Assyria; after him *Tiglath-Pileser*, *Shalmaneser* and *Sennacherib*.
- 747 *Era of Nabonassar*.
- 722 *Shalmaneser* of Assyria conquers the kingdom of *Israel*, and carries the ten tribes into captivity.
- 712 *Sennacherib*, son of *Shalmaneser*. His fruitless siege of Jerusalem, *Hezekiah*, king of *Judah*.
- 670 *Esar-haddon*. Height of Assyrian Power. Subjection of *Babylon*, *Elam* and *Egypt*.
- 606 End of the Assyrian Empire through *Nabopolassar* of Babylon and *Cyaxares* of Media. Destruction of Nineveh. *Sardanapalus*, the last king of Assyria. The Assyrian Empire divided into three kingdoms: *Media*, *Babylon* and *Nineveh*.
- 605 *Nebuchadnezzar*, son of Nabopolassar, defeats *Pharaoh-Necho* of *Egypt* near *Karchemish* (*Circesium*).
- 600 *Nebuchadnezzar*, king of *Babylon*. Destruction of *Old Tyre*.
- 588 Destruction of the kingdom of *Judah* through *Nebuchadnezzar*.
- 538 *Babylon* taken by the Persians. *Nabonadius* (*Belshazzar*) last king of *Babylon*.

III. The Jews and Phœnicians.

I. THE JEWS 2000-722 and 588 B. C. (44 A. D.).

- 2000 ABRAHAM, ISAAC AND JACOB, PATRIARCHS OF THE JEWS.
- 1800 JOSEPH. The Jews in Egypt. (1800-1500.)
- 1500 MOSES, THE LAWGIVER OF THE JEWS.
1450. JOSHUA, the conqueror of Palestine. Distribution of the country among the twelve tribes. The Levites.

- 1400-1100. Period of the Judges. *Gideon, Jephthah, Samson.*
- 1095 SAMUEL, *the High Priest.* SAUL, THE FIRST KING OF THE JEWS.
- 1055 DAVID } KINGS OF THE JEWS.
1015 SOLOMON } Greatest extension of the Empire.
- 975 DIVISION OF THE JEWISH EMPIRE.
Judah (KING REHOBOAM, Jerusalem) and Israel (KING JEROBOAM, Thirza, Samaria).
- 900 Ahab and Jezebel. The prophet Elijah.
- 880 Jehu and the prophet Elisha. 780. Uzziah, king of Judah.
- 722 DESTRUCTION OF THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, under king *Hoshea*, by *Shalmaneser* of Assyria. *Assyrian Captivity.*
- 712 *Hezekiah*, king of Judah. Unsuccessful siege of Jerusalem by *Sennacherib* of Assyria. *Isaiah.*
680. *King Manasseh.* 625. *Josiah.*
- 588 DESTRUCTION OF THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH, under king *Zedekiah*, by *Nebuchadnezzar* of Babylon. *Babylonian Captivity.* The prophets *Jeremiah, Ezekiel* and *Daniel.*
- 536 Return to Palestine of part of the Jews. Building of the Temple; Samaritans. More Jews return under *Ezra* (478) and *Nehemiah* (444).
- 538-167 The Jews under the dominion of the Persians, Macedonians; Egyptians and Syrians.
- 167 Revolt of the Jews under the Maccabees against the dominion of the Syrians. (*Judas Maccabæus.* *Antiochus IV., Epiphanes.*)
- 39 Herod the Great, the Idumæan, made king of the Jews by the Romans.

BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR, JESUS CHRIST,

in the reign of Augustus, Roman Emperor.

After the death of Herod the Great, his sons reign in Palestine: Archelaus (in Judæa), Herod Antipas (in Galilee and Samaria), Philip (in Paræa). Sects of *Pharisees, Sadducees* and *Essenes.*

A. D. *John the Baptist* (30 A. D.).

32 *Christ crucified. The Apostles* sent on their mission.

36 *Paul* converted, becomes apostle of Christ.
41-44. Herod Agrippa, king of all Palestine.

70 DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM BY TITUS.

100. Death of John, Christ's disciple. Peter dies about 67 and Paul about 64.

132 Last revolt of the Jews under Bar-kokh'ba against the Romans. Dispersion of the Jews.

2. PHŒNICIANS. 1300-600 B. C.

Commerce and navigation of the Phœnicians. The cities of *Tyre and Sidon*. Colonies in *Spain (Gades and Tartessus)*, *Sicily, Cyprus* and *Crete*. *King Hiram* (about 1000).

Writing with letters, Glass, Purple, weaving of wool.

850. *Elissa (Dido)* of Phœnicia founds Carthage in Africa.

600. Phœnicia overthrown by the Babylonians (Nebuchadnezzar); and later by the Persians and Macedonians.

IV. The Medes and Persians.

1. THE MEDES. 714-558 B. C.

About 1250 *Zoroaster*, founder of the Medo-Persian religion, *Zend-Avesta*. *Gautama or Buddha*, founder of Buddhism in India (about 550). *Confucius*, founder of the Chinese religion (about 500).

Kings of the Medes: *Dejoces* 700 (*Ecbatana*). *Phraortes* 650. *Cyaxares* 600. *Astyages* 590.

Astyages deposed by *Cyrus*, who establishes the Persian Empire. Prior to *Dejoces*, the Medes were subject to the Assyrians.

2. THE PERSIANS. 555-331 B. C.

555 *CYRUS*, founder of the Persian Empire (558-529).

Astyages. *Mandane*. *Harpagus*. *Cresus* of Lydia.

- 538 Cyrus conquers Babylon and Phœnicia.
Nabonidius (Belshazzar), last king of Babylon.
Cyrus defeated and slain in the war against the Massagetæ.
- 529 Cambyses, son of Cyrus, vanquishes Psammenitus and makes Egypt a Persian province. Smerdis and Pseudo-Smerdis.
- 525-485. *Darius Histaspis*. (Wars with Babylon, Scythians, Greeks).
- 500 Revolt of the Greeks of Asia-Minor against the Persians.
- 492-449. Persian wars with the European Greeks.
- 490 Battle of *Marathon*.
- 485-465. *Xerxes I. Battles of Thermopylæ, Artemisium and Salamis* (480).
Platæa and Mycale (479). *Eurymedon* (469).
- 450 *Artaxerxes I. Longimanus*.
- 410 *Darius II. Nothus*, 401. *Artaxerxes II. Mnemion*. *Cyrus the Younger*.
- 401 Battle of *Cunæa*. *Anabasis*. *Xenophon*.
- 396-394. Victories of the Spartan Agesilaus over the Persians in Asia-Minor.
- 350 *Artaxerxes III. Ochus*.
- 336-331. *Darius III. Codomanus*. *Alexander the Great* of Macedon defeats the Persians at the river *Granicus* (334), at *Issus* (333), at *Gaugamela* or *Arbela* (331).
- A. D.
- 222 *Artaxerxes, Ardschir Babegan*, grandson of Sassan, founds the New Persian Empire of the *Sassanides*. (Duration, until 642 A. D.).

B. THE NATIONS OF THE OCCIDENT.

I. The Greeks. 1500-338 B. C.

(First Period: From the Beginning of the Egyptian Empire to Cyrus.
3500-555 B. C.)

- 1500 *Cecrops* (Athens). *Cadmus* (Thebes). *Danaus* (Argos). *Pelops* (Peloponnesus).
- 1250 Expedition of the Argonauts to Colchis. *Jason* and *Medea*. *Hercules*.
Minos. *Theseus*, king of Attica.

- 1184 CONQUEST OF TROY. Agememon. Menelaus. Paris. Helen. Priam. Hector. Achilles. Odysseus or Ulysses.
- 1100 Invasion of the Peloponnesus by the Dorians. Heraclidæ. *Eurysthenidæ and Proclidæ*, the Royal families of Sparta.
- 1068 *Codrus*, king of the Athenians, sacrifices himself for his country. Institution of the *Archons*.
- 1015 *Homer*, Greek poet (*Iliad* and *Odyssey*).
- 888 LYCURGUS, LEGISLATOR OF SPARTA. Two Kings. Two Assemblies. Ephori.
- 776 *Olympian Games*.
- 743-724. First Messenian war. Aristodemus.
- 685-668. Second Messenian war. Aristomenes. Tyrtaeus. Beginning of *Sparta's Hegemony* in the Peloponnesus.
- 624 *Draco*, first legislator of Athens. Cylon.
- 600 SOLON, LEGISLATOR OF ATHENS. Seven Sages. Division of the people according to wealth. Archons. Council of the 400 and popular assembly. Areopagus.
- 560-528. *Pisistratus*, Tyrant of Athens. His sons, *Hipparchus* (514) and *Hippias* (510). Harmodius and Aristogiton, their enemies.
- 509 Clisthenes and his reforms.

(*Second Period: From Cyrus to Alexander the Great.*
555-333 B. C.)

- 540 *Pythagoras*, philosopher of Crotona.
- 500 Revolt of the Greeks of Asia-Minor against the Persians.
- 492-449. Persian wars.
- 492 Unsuccessful invasion by *Mardonius*.
- 490 Second invasion of the Persians. Datis and Artaphernes. BATTLE OF MARATHON. THE ATHENIAN MILITIADES VANQUISHES THE PERSIANS.

- 480 THIRD INVASION OF THE PERSIANS BY XERXES.
 BATTLE OF THERMOPYLÆ, LEONIDAS, KING OF SPARTA.
 Battles of Artemisium, SALMIS. THE ATHENIAN, THEMISTOCLES,
 VANQUISHES THE PERSIANS.
- 479 Battles of *Platœa*, *Mycale*. The Athenian *Aristides* and the Spartan
Pausanias.
- 469 Battle on the *Eurymedon*. *Cimon*.
 Beginning of *Athen's Hegemony*.
- 465-455. Third Messenian war.
- 460-429. PERICLES AT THE HEAD OF THE ATHENIAN STATE.
Æschylus, *Sophocles*, *Euripides*; Greek tragedians.
Herodotus, "*Father of History*."
Phidias and *Polycletus*, perfection of Greek plastic art.
- 444 Battles near *Cyprus*. *Cimon* †. *End of the Persian wars*.
- 431-404 PELOPONNESIAN WAR.
- 429 *Pericles* dies of the Plague. *Cleon*.
- 425 Capture of the 300 Spartans on *Sphacteria*.
Cleon and *Demosthenes*, the general.
- 421 Peace of *Nicias*; *Alcibiades*.
Thucydides, the historian.
415. Athenian expedition to Sicily. *Alcibiades*, accused by his ene-
 mies in Athens, flees to Sparta and afterwards to the Persian satrap
Tissaphernes. His recall (408), second banishment (407), death
 (404). 406. Battle near the *Arginusæ* islands. *Conon*.
- 405 Battle of *Ægospotami*; *Lysander*.
- 404 *Athens* taken by the *Spartans*. *The 30 Tyrants*.
Thrasybulus, liberator of Athens, 403.
Aristophanes, the comedian.
- 399 DEATH OF SOCRATES. *Plato* his pupil.
401. The 10,000 Greeks march with *Cyrus* the younger against his
 brother *Artaxerxes* II. (Mnemon).
Anabasis. Battle of *Cunaxa*. *Xenophon*.

- 396-394. *Agesilaus*, the Spartan, campaign against Persia.
- 394-387. *Corinthian War*. Battles of Haliartus, Cnidus, (Conon), Coronea (Agesilaus).
- 387 *Antalcides* concludes peace.
- 378 THEBES DELIVERED FROM THE DOMINION OF THE SPARTANS BY PELOPIDAS AND EPAMINONDAS.
Hegemony of Thebes.
- 371 Battle of *Leuctra*, of *Mantineia* (362).
- 338 Battle of *Chæronea*. End of Grecian liberty.
Hegemony of *Macedon*. *Philip II.* (360-336).
Demosthenes, the orator, in Athens.

(Third Period: From Alexander the Great to Augustus.
333-31 B. C.)

- 338 ALEXANDER THE GREAT, king of Macedon (336-323).
Aristotle. Alexander's war with *Darius III.* (Codomanus) of Persia (334-331). 337. *Alexander's expedition to India*.
- 334 *Granicus*. 333. *Issus*. 331. *Gaugamela (Arbela)*.
Darius murdered by Bessus. Citius murdered by Alexander.
323. Alexander dies in Babylon.
- 322-282. Dissensions of the *Diadochi* or *Successors*.
301. Battle of *Ipsus* — Antigonus and his son Demetrius Poliorcetes.
Foundation of new empires from the Monarchy of Alexander the Great.
- a) Macedon under the family of *Demetrius Poliorcetes* (until 168).
b) Syria under the *Seleucidae* (until 63).
c) Egypt under the *Ptolemies* (until 30).
- 322 *Demosthenes* †. *Phocian*, his adversary 318.
- 280 *Pyrrhus of Epirus* in Italy and Sicily. His campaigns against the Romans and Carthaginians.
Cineas. *Ætolian* and *Achæan* Leagues.
Aratus and *Philopamen*.

- 225 *Cleomenes*, king of Sparta, endeavors to restore the constitution of Lycurgus.
- 222 Battle of Sellasia. *Cleomenes* defeated by *Antigonus II.* of Macedon.
200. Beginning of the wars of the *Macedonians* and *Syrians* with the Romans.
- 197 *Philip III.* of Macedon defeated by the Romans at *Cynoscephalæ*.
- 191 *Antiochus the Great of Syria* defeated by the Romans near *Thermopylæ*, near *Magnesia* (190) by *L. Cornelius Scipio* (Asiaticus). *Hannibal* in Syria and Bithynia.
- 183 Death of *Philopæmen* and *Hannibal*.
- 168 *Perseus of Macedon* defeated by *Æmilius Paulus* at *Pydna* and carried captive to Rome.
- 148 Macedon made a Roman province.
- 146 Greece becomes a Roman province under the name of *Achaia*.

II. The Romans. 753 B. C.—476 (1453) A. D.

(First Period : From the Beginning of the Egyptian Empire to Cyrus.
3500–555 B. C.)

- 753 FOUNDATION OF ROME BY ROMULUS AND REMUS. Rape of the Sabines. *Romulus*, *Titius Tatius* and *Cæles Vibenna* (Ramnes. Tities and Luceres).
- 753–510 Rome under kings. *Romulus*, *Numa Pompilius* (Service of the Gods), *Tullus Hostilius* (Conquest of Alba Longa and origin of the order of Plebeians).
- Ancus Martius* (Foundation of the port of Ostia).
- Tarquinius Priscus* (Capitolium, Forum, Cloaca, Circus).
- Servius Tullius* (Division into classes according to property, Census, Raising of Plebeians).
- Tarquinius Superbus* (Successful wars. Highest development of absolute kingly power).

(Second Period: From Cyrus to Alexander the Great.

555-333 B. C.)

- 509 ROME BECOMES REPUBLIC after the expulsion of *Tarquinius Superbus*. *Sextus Tarquinius* and *Lucretia*. *Tarquinius Collatinus* and *Junius Brutus*, first consuls of Rome. *Porsetenna*, king of Clusium in Etruria. Heroic deeds of *Horatius Cocles* and *Mucius Scaevola*.
- 494 Secession of the Plebeians to the Mons Sacer, establishment of tribunes of the Plebeians. *Coriolanus*.
486. Agrarian law of *Spurius Cassius*.
- 477 The Fabii slain.
- 458 *L. Quintius Cincinnatus*, Dictator.
- 450 The Laws of the 12 Tables. Decemviri. *Appius Claudius*. *Virginia*.
- 445 The *Canulian law*, permitting marriages between Patricians and Plebeians.
- 390 *Gauls in Rome*. *Brennus*. *Camillus*, the Dictator. *M. Manlius* (Capitoline).
- 367 Agrarian laws of *Livinius Stolo*.
- 366 *Lucius Sextus*, first Plebeian consul. Gradual equalization of Patricians and Plebeians.
- About 300, the consulate, dictatorship, censorship, prætorship and priesthood attainable for Plebeians.
- 350-270. *Subjection of middle and lower Italy to Rome*.
- 342 First Samnite war.
- 340 Latin war. Battle of Vesuvius. *Decius Mus*, the father. *Titus Manlius Tarquatus*.
- 326-290. Second and Third Samnite wars. *Pontius Herennius*. Defeat at *Caudium* (321). *Papirius Cursor*. *Q. Fabius Maximus* and *Decius Mus*, the son. Battle of Sentinum. *Curius Dentatus*.

(Third Period. From Alexander the Great to Augustus.

333-31 B. C.)

- 280 War of the Romans with the *Tarentines* and *Pyrrhus* of Epirus. Battles of *Heraclea* and *Asculum*. *Cineas*. *Fabritius*. Battle of *Benevento* (275).

264-241. FIRST PUNIC WAR. DUILIUS AND REGULUS.

Caused by the disputes of the Mamertines and the endeavor of the Romans to take Sicily. *Hiero* of Syracuse, confederate of the Romans.

260 First maritime victory of the Romans under *Caius Duilius* near *Mylæ*. Columna rostrata.

256 *Attilius Regulus* conquers the Carthaginians at sea near *Ecnomus*, crosses to Africa, but is conquered and captured there by the Spartan *Xanthippus*. His cruel death.

242 Third naval victory of the Romans under *Catulus* near *Ægates islands*. *Hamilcar*.

241 Peace. The Romans win Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica.
The Carthaginians, as compensation, take possession of Spain.
Invasions of the *Illyrians* (230), and the *Gauls* (222) in northern Italy.

218-201 SECOND PUNIC WAR. *Hannibal and Scipio Africanus Major*.
Caused by the conquest of *Saguntum* by *Hannibal*.

218 *Hannibal* crosses the Pyrenees and the Alps and enters Italy. Battles near the *Ticinus* and *Trebia* (218), at the lake *Thrasymenus* (217). The Dictator, *Q. Fabius Maximus*.

216 Battle of *Cannæ*. The Romans defeated by *Hannibal*.
216. *Hannibal* occupies Capua.

216-206. Rome recovers and carries war into Spain.

215 *Hannibal* suffers his first defeat near Nola through *Marcellus*.

212 Conquest of *Syracuse* by the Romans, *Marcellus*.
Death of *Archimedes*.

207 *Hasdrubal*, *Hannibal's* brother, arrives with an army; defeated and slain near Metaurus.

204 *Publ. Cornelius Scipio* (Africanus Major) carries war into Africa.

202 BATTLE OF ZAMA. *Hannibal* having returned to Africa is defeated by *Scipio*.

- 201 Peace. The Carthaginians lose Spain and their navy, and have to pay large sums. *Masinissa* of Numidia, enemy of the Carthaginians.
- 200 Beginning of the wars of the Romans with *Macedon* and *Syria*.
- 197 *T. Quinctius Flaminius* defeats Philip III. of Macedon at *Cynoscephalæ*.
- 191 The Romans defeat *Antiochus III.* the Great of Syria near *Thermopylæ*.
- 190 *Lucius Cornelius Scipio (Asiaticus)*, victorious at *Magnesia*.
- 183 *Death of Scipio Africanus Major, Hannibal, Philopamen.*
168. *Æmilius Paulus* defeats king *Perseus* of Macedon near Pydna and takes him prisoner to Rome.
167. Revolt of the Jews under the *Maccabees (Judas Maccabæus)* against the Syrian dominion (*Antiochus Epiphanes*).
- 149-146. THIRD PUNIC WAR. SCIPIO AFRICANUS MINOR.
Caused by the disputes of the Carthaginians with *Masinissa* of Numidia. *M. Porcius Cato, the elder, or Censorius*. His zealous endeavor to extend the power of Rome and to preserve old customs.
- 146 *P. Cornelius Scipio (Africanus Minor or Æmilianus)* takes and destroys *Carthage*.
The Punic possessions become Roman province, under the name of *Africa*. *Lucius Mummius* destroys Corinth. Greece under the name of *Achaia* becomes Roman province. War in Spain. *Viriathus*, general of the *Lusitanians*.
133. Conquest of *Numantia* by *Scipio (Africanus Minor)*.
- 133 Beginning of the *Gracchian* troubles. The People's tribune, *Tiberius Gracchus* and his Agrarian laws.
The People's tribune, *Octavius*.
Scipio Nasica, chief adversary of Gracchus, causes his assassination.
Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi.

ROME, RULER OF THE WORLD.

The Constitution democratic (Power of the Tribunes of the People), but restricted by the Senate. Formerly Nobility of birth, now Nobility of service and Money Aristocracy. Senators and Knights are the prominent classes. Great wealth and moral depravation. Introduction of Greek culture.

123 The tribune *Caius Gracchus* renews the Agrarian laws.

His adversaries, the tribune *Livius Drusus* and the consul *Optimius*. *Gracchus* falls in a fight of his party against the Optimates (121).

100 The tribune *Saturnius* renews the Agrarian laws unsuccessfully.

111-105 War with *Jugurtha* of Numidia. Roman generals *Metellus* and *Marius*. *Jugurtha* made prisoner by *Sylla* (106).

113-101 WAR WITH THE CIMBRI AND TEUTONES.

The Roman consul *Papirius Carbo* defeated near *Noreja* (113).

102 *Marius* defeats the Teutones near *Aquæ Sextæ (Aix)*, and with *Catulus*, the Cimbrians on the *Campus Raudius near Vercellæ* (101).

90-88 Social war. Confederates armed by the tribune *Livius Drusus* the younger. A republic formed, the capital *Corfinium (Italica)*.

88-82 FIRST CIVIL WAR. MARIUS AND SYLLA.

Caused by their dispute about the chief generalship in the first war of the Romans with *Mithridates* of Pontus (88-84). Flight of *Marius* to Africa. His return to Rome (87). *Cinna*. *Sylla* meanwhile occupies Athens (86) and brings the war with *Mithridates* to a victorious end.

86 *Marius* dies during his seventh consulate. *Cinna* (84). *Sylla* returns to Italy (83).

83-81 Second war with *Mithridates*.

82-79 *Sylla*, Dictator. List of proscriptions.

Sylla's death (78) after resigning his power.

War of the Romans with the Gladiators, Slaves (*Sparticus*) (73-71), and with the Pirates (78-67). *Pompey* and *Crassus*.

78-72 War with *Sertorius* in Spain, subdued by Pompey.

74-64 Third war with *Mithridates*. The Roman general *Lucullus* defeats *Mithridates* near *Tigranocerta*, *Pompey* defeats him near *Arta.vata*, and on the Euphrates (66).

Mithridates suicides (64).

65-63 Conspiracy of Catiline. *Lucius Servius Catiline* and his adversary the consul and orator *M. Tullius Cicero*,

63 Catiline falls in the battle of Pistoria. Banishment and recall of Cicero. Clodius, tribune.

60-49 THE FIRST TRIUMVIRATE: CÆSAR, POMPEY AND CRASSUS.

59 *Cæsar*, consul. Subjection of *Gaul* by *Julius Cæsar* (58-50).

The Leader of the Suevi, Ariovistus defeated by Cæsar and driven out of Gaul. Cæsar's campaigns in Britain and Germany.

53 Death of *Crassus* while fighting against the Parthians.

49-45 SECOND CIVIL WAR. CÆSAR AND POMPEY.

Caused by *Pompey's* jealousy of *Cæsar's* power and fame, and by his demanding of *Cæsar* to disband his army.

Cæsar crosses the *Rubicon* (49). His sudden invasion of Italy — marches into Spain and forces Pompey's troops to surrender at Ilerda. Cæsar dictator and consul. Transfer of the war to Greece.

48 *Battle of Pharsalia* in Thessaly. *Pompey's* flight to *Egypt* and his assassination there.

Cæsar's campaigns in Egypt for *Cleopatra*, in Asia against Pharnaces, son of Mithridates (*veni, vidi, vici*). Return to Rome. Campaign in Africa against the Republicans and against *Juba* of Numidia. Battle of *Thapsus* (46). *M. Porcius Cato, the younger*, commits suicide in Utica (*Uticensis*). Second expedition to Spain (against Pompey's sons. *Cæsar's* victory near *Munda* (45). *Cæsar*, dictator for ten years. Correction of the Calendar (45).

44 (*15th of March. Ides of March.*) CÆSAR'S ASSASSINATION THROUGH M. BRUTUS AND C. CASSIUS. (*Longinus*).

Mark Antony and *Caius Octavius*. Battle of *Mutina* (43). Their reconciliation.

43 SECOND TRIUMVIRATE : ANTONY, OCTAVIUS AND LEPIDUS.
Proscriptions. Murder of *Cicero*.

43-42. THIRD CIVIL WAR. TRIUMVIRS AGAINST THE REPUBLICANS,
BRUTUS AND CASSIUS.

42 *Battle of Philippi*. *Brutus* and *Cassius* being defeated commit suicide.

Division of the Empire. Antony and Cleopatra.

32-31 FOURTH CIVIL WAR. OCTAVIUS AND ANTONY.

31 BATTLE OF ACTIUM. *Antony* defeated by *Octavius*. *Death of Antony and Cleopatra*.

(*Fourth Period: From Augustus to the Fall of the West Roman Empire.* 31 B. C.—476 A. D.)

BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST,
IN THE REIGN OF THE ROMAN EMPEROR AUGUSTUS.

The Emperors of the Julian Family.
(31 B. C.—68 A. D.)

B.C. A.D.

31-14. OCTAVIUS UNDER THE NAME OF CÆSAR AUGUSTUS, FIRST
ROMAN EMPEROR.

Wise reign. *Drusus* († 9 B. C.) and *Tiberius* conquer a part of Germany. Family troubles of Augustus through his wife *Livia* and his daughter *Julia*.

Development of Roman Literature: *Mæcenas* the protector of art and science, the Poets *Virgil* and *Horace*, the *Historian Livy*.

YEAR A.D.

9 HERMANN OR ARMINIUS, THE CHERUSCI, DEFEATS VARUS IN THE
FOREST OF TEUTOBURG.

14-37 *Tiberius*, Roman Emperor. His confidant, *Sejanus*. Campaigns of *Germanicus* in Germany (14-16). *Marbod*, prince of the *Marcomanni*.

- 19 Death of *Germanicus*. Hermann 7 21.
 37-41 *Caligula*.
 41-54 *Claudius*.
- 54-68 NERO. Assassination of his relatives (*Britannicus* and *Agrippina*),
 of his wife *Octavia* and his teacher *Seneca*.
 Burning of Rome and the persecution of the Christians (64).
 68 Galba, Otho, Vitellius.
 The Emperors of the Flavian Family (69-96 A. D.)
 69-79 Vespasian.
- 70 DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM BY TITUS.
 Roman conquests in Britain by Agricola.
 Revolt of the Batavians under *Claudius Civilis*. *Velleda*.
 79-81. *Titus*. Destruction of the cities Stabiae, Herculaneum and
 Pompeii by the eruption of Vesuvius.
 81-96 *Domitian*.
 96-98 *Nerva*.
- 100 TRAJAN, THE NOBLE ROMAN EMPEROR (98-117).
 Defeat of the Dacians, Armenians and Parthians.
Greatest extension of the Roman Empire.
Tacitus, the Historian.
 117-138 *Hadrian*. Insurrection of the Jews under Bar-kokh'ba.
 138-160 *Antonius Pius*. Peace and prosperity of the Roman Empire.
 The so-called "Golden Age."
 161-180 *Marcus Aurelius*. War with the Marcomanni and Quadi.
 180-192 *Commodus*.
 200 *Septimius Severus*.
- 200 The four great Confederacies of the tribes in Germany (The *Franks*,
Saxons, *Suevi* or *Goths*, and *Alemanni*).
 The Roman Empire threatened by the German tribes.

- 222 *Ardschir Babegan*, Sassan's grandson, founder of the *New Persian Empire*—the enemy of the Romans. After hard fighting he was repulsed beyond the Euphrates by the Roman Emperor *Alexander Severus*. (Duration of the Empire of the Sassanidæ, 222-642.)
- 230 *Alexander Severus*.
- 250 *Decius*. Persecution of the Christians.
- 270 *Aurelian*. Defeat of *Zenobia*, Queen of *Palmyra*.
- 284-305 **DIOCLETIAN**. Persecution of the Christians. Division of the Roman Empire. *Diocletian takes three Co-regents (one Augustus and two Cæsars)* and restrains military despotism, but resigns Dignity (305). Diocletian † 313.
- 333 **CONSTANTINE THE GREAT** (306-337. Contests, with his Co-regents, end 324. Christianity becomes State religion.
- 325 Synod of *Nicæ*. *Arians* and *Athanasians*.
- 361-363 *Julian Apostate*. His endeavor to restore Paganism.
- 375 **BEGINNING OF THE WESTWARD MIGRATION OF THE DIFFERENT TRIBES AFTER THE INVASION OF EUROPE BY THE HUNS** (*Don*).
- 378 The *Emperor Valens* succumbs to the Goths near *Adrianople*. Frigidern.
Translation of the Bible by *Ulfilas* (about 360).
- 395 **THEODOSIUS THE GREAT DIVIDES THE ROMAN EMPIRE INTO THE WESTERN AND EASTERN EMPIRES.**
His sons *Honorius* (*Rome*) and *Arcadius* (*Constantinople*).
- 396 *Alaric*, king of the West Goths, expedition to Greece.
- 395-408. *Stilicho*, general of Honorius, defeats *Alaric* near *Pollentia* and *Verona* (403).
- 407 The Alani, Suevi, Vandals cross the Rhine.
- 409 Foundation of the Burgundian Empire in South-eastern France.
- 410 *Alaric* conquers *Rome*.
- 412 *Athaulf*, *Alaric's* brother-in-law, leads the Goths to southwest France—*Foundation of the Kingdom of the Visigoths* (415). *Wallia*.

- 429 The *Vandals in Africa*. *Genserik*. *Augustinus*, bishop of Hippo, dies 430. Augustinism and Pelagianism.
- 449 The Anglo-Saxons go to Britain. *Hengist* and *Horsa*. *Heptarchy*.
- 450 ATTILA, KING OF THE HUNS.
- 451 Defeat of the Huns on the *Catalaunian fields* (*Châlons sur Marne*) by the Roman General *Aëtius* and the Visigoths. *Theodoric*, king of the Visigoths, falls.
- 452 Attila's expedition to Italy.
- 453 Beginning of *Venice*. *Leo the Great*.
Death of Attila in Hungary.
- 455 *Pillage of Rome* by the *Vandals* under *Genserik*.
The Empress *Eudocia*.
- 465-467 The Sueve *Ricimer* reigns over the West Roman Empire as Patrician.
- 476 END OF THE WEST ROMAN EMPIRE THROUGH ODOACER, LEADER OF THE HERULI.
Romulus Augustulus, last Roman Emperor.



II. HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

FROM THE FALL OF THE WEST ROMAN EMPIRE TO THE REFORMATION, 476-1517.

First Period: From the Fall of the West Roman Empire to the Treaty of Verdun, 476-843. *Second Period:* From the Treaty of Verdun to the Crusades, 843-1096. *Third Period:* From the Beginning of the Crusades to their End, 1096-1270. *Fourth Period:* From the End of the Crusades to the Reformation, 1270-1517.

(*First Period: From the Fall of the West Roman Empire to the Treaty of Verdun, 476-843.*)

500 THEODORIC THE GREAT (489-526). EMPIRE OF THE OSTROGOTHS IN ITALY (493). CLOVIS (481-511) UNITES THE FRANKISH TRIBES AND BECOMES A CHRISTIAN. THE MEROVINGIANS.

486 Clovis defeats the Roman *Syagrius* near *Soissons*, the *Alemanni* near *Zulpich* (or *Tolbiac*) 496, and the *Visigoths* near *Vougie'* 507.

Division of the Empire of the Franks among the descendants of Clovis in *Austrassia* and *Neustria*. Subjection of Burgundy, Thuringia, and Bavaria (about 530). Civil wars.

Brunhilde and *Fredegunde*.

555 JUSTINIAN I., EMPEROR OF THE GREEK OR EAST ROMAN EMPIRE (527-565). *Belisarius* and *Narses* take Italy from the *Ostrogoths*.

529 Schools of Philosophers in Athens closed.

Benedict of Nursia founds the first Monastery on Monte Cassino.

534 *Belisarius* destroys the Empire of the Vandals under *Gelimer* and attacks the *Ostrogoths* in Italy. *Vitiges*.

554 *Narses* completes the subjection of Italy through the defeat of the *Ostrogoths* (*Totila*, *Teias*, Battle near *Cumæ*), *Alemanni* and Franks. Exarchate of Ravenna (554-754). Corpus juris. Silk worms in Europe.

Chosroes I. (532-579). The Empire of the Sassanides flourishes.

- 568 *Alboin*, Leader of the Longobardi, conquers Upper Italy. Foundation of the Kingdom of Lombardy. Pavia the capital. Rosamond. Agilulf. Iron Crown.
- 580 *Recaredo*, king of the Visigoths.
- 590 *Gregory the Great* becomes the first Bishop of Rome. Missions to England.
- 622 MAHOMET (MAHAMMED) (born at Mecca, 571).
FOUNDER OF THE ISLAM. *Hegira* (flight to Medina).
Era of the Mahometans.
Mahomet † 632. His successors (*Abubeker*, *Omar*, *Osman*, *Ali*) under the name of *Caliph*.
Conquests of the Mahometans in Asia and Africa.
- 638 *Ysdegiard*, the last of the Sassanidæ, defeated near Kadesia. Fall of the New Persian Empire (642).
Division of the Mahometans in Shiïtes and Sunnites.
The Omniades (about 660). Damascus the residence.
Conquest of Spain (711). The *Abbassides* (750). Bagdad the residence. *Al-Mansour*; *Haroun al Raschid* (800); *Al Mamun*.
- 755 *Abderahman* the Ommiade, founder of the independent *Caliphate in Cordova*.
- 630 Mayors of the Palace in the Kingdom of the Franks.
Pepin of Landen raises the power of the Mayors above that of the Kings.
- 687 *Pepin of Héristal*, Mayor over the whole kingdom.
The dignity becomes hereditary.
- 732 CHARLES MARTEL (son of Pepin of Héristal) DEFEATS THE ARABS OR SARACENS NEAR TOURS.
- 751 *Pepin the Short* deposes, with the consent of the Pope, the last Merovingian (Childeric III.), and proclaims himself king. (*Carlovingians*).
Temporal power of the Pope. Patrimonium Petri.
- 755 *Bonifacius* (Winfried), Apostle of the Germans †

768-814 CHARLEMAGNE, KING OF THE FRANKS AND (800) ROMAN EMPEROR.

Extension of the Frankish Empire to the *Tiber, Eider, Raab* and *Ebro*.

Extension of Christianity and Culture. Foundation of schools and bishoprics. The Popes, *Hadrian I.* and *Leo III.* The learned *Alcuin* and *Eginhard*.

Division into Counties with Counts and Legates.

Levy of troops. Diets instituted.

772-803 *Charlemagne's wars* with the Saxons.

Their Leader, *Witikind* (775).

772 Capture of Eresburg. Irminsul destroyed.

Decapitation of 4,500 Saxons at Verden on the Aller. (783) Battle of the Hase. Peace at Zelz (803).

774 *Charlemagne* defeats *Desiderius*, last king of the Lombards.

778 *Charlemagne's* expedition to *Spain*. *Rolland*.

Foundation of the Spanish province. *Navarre*.

Subjection of *Tusillon* of *Bavaria*.

791-796 Subjection of the *Avars*.

Foundation of *Ostmark* or *Austria*.

800 *Charlemagne* crowned *Roman Emperor*.

810 War with the Normans.

814-840 *Louis, le Débonnaire*. Repeated division of the Empire (817, 829, 832) among his sons: *Lothaire, Louis, Pepin* and *Charles the Bald*. Hostilities between the sons and the father and among themselves. (Lugenfeld 833).

827 *Egbert* of *Wessex*, first king of England.

834 *Anschar*, Apostle of the North, founds the Archbishopric Hamburg, transferred to Bremen (840).

(*Second Period: From the Treaty of Verdun to the Crusades.*
843-1096.)

843 TREATY OF VERDUN.

The Frankish Empire is divided into *Germany* (Louis), *France* (Charles the Bald), and *Northern Italy with Lorraine* (Lothaire).

A. The German Carolingians (843-911).

843-876 *Louis the German*. His wars with the Slavs and Northmen or Normans.

870 Treaty of Meerssen between Louis and Charles the Bald.

876 Division of the German countries among his sons.

876-887 *Charles the Fat* or *le Gros*. The three Frankish Empires reunited for a short time (884-887).

Rollo, first Duke of Normandy (911).

Alfred the Great in England (871-901). His successful wars against the Danes.

1013-1041 Danish Supremacy in England. *Sweyn and Canute the Great*.

887-899 *Arnulf of Carinthia*, King of Germany. His victory over the Normans near Löwen on the Dyle (891).

Joined with the Magyars against the Moravians.

899-911 *Louis the Child*.

Germany an Electoral Empire (911-1806).

911-918 *Conrad I.*, of Franconia, King of Germany.
Loss of Lorraine to France.

B. The Saxon Emperors (919-1024).

919-936 HENRY I., THE FOWLER, (933) DEFEATS THE HUNGARIANS AT MERSEBURG— and regains *Lorraine* (921),— and adds *Schleswig* to his dominion.

936-973 OTHO I., THE GREAT, (955) DEFEATS THE HUNGARIANS AT LECHFELD, NEAR AUGSBURG. In the first half of his reign wars with his relatives, the unruly Vassals and the Slavs.

Acquisition of Italy (951). Adelheid and Berengar.

"The holy Roman Empire of the German Nation" (962).

973-983 *Otho II.* wars in Italy. Battle of *Basientello* (?) (982).

983-1002. *Otho III.*, educated by the learned Gerbert (*Pope Sylvester II.*), resides mostly in Italy and dies there.

987 *Hugh Capet* deprives the Carolingians of the dominion of France. *Capetians.*

1000 Introduction of Christianity in Hungary (*King Stephen the Saint*), Poland, Norway, Sweden and Russia (*Vladimir the Great*, of the house *Ruric* and the tribe *Varangian*).

1002-1024 *Henry II., the Pius.*

1015 *Strasburg Cathedral.* (*Erwin von Steinbach*, 1275).

C. The Frankish Emperors, 1024-1125.

1024-1039 *Conrad II.* Burgundy attached to the German Empire (1032). *Truce of God* (*Treuga Dei*). The small feudal Tenures become hereditary.

1034 *Ferdinand the Great* unites the Kingdoms of *Castile* and *Leon*; under him and his descendants the *Cid* (*died 1099*) fights victoriously against the Moors. *Aragon.* *Navarre.*

1039-1056 *Henry III.* Strong development of Imperial power against Hierarchy.

1046 Synod of Sutri; after that at Rome. Henry removes three Popes: Benedict IV., Sylvester III., and Gregory VI.

1054 Separation of the Eastern (Greek) and Western (Roman) Churches.

1056-1106 *Henry IV.* *His Tutors: Hanno of Cologne* and *Adelbert of Bremen.* Wars with the Saxons. Battle near the Unstrut (1075). *Contest with Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) about Investiture and Simony. Celibacy of the clergy.*

1066 *Edward the Confessor* † (1042.) *William the Conqueror* establishes the dominion of the Normans in England by his victory over *Harold II.*, at *Hastings*.

1077 GREGORY VII. PENANCE OF THE EXCOMMUNICATED EMPEROR, HENRY IV., AT CANOSSA. *Rudolph of Swabia*, king in opposition to Henry, falls in a battle on the *Elster* (1080); then Hermann of Luxemburg suppressed.

Henry takes Rome (1084). Ravages of the Normans.

Gregory dies in exile at Salerno (1085).

Robert Guiscard and the Normans in Southern Italy.

Wars with his sons, Conrad and Henry; his abdication, 1106.

(*Third Period: From the Beginning of the Crusades to their End.*
1096-1270 A. D.)

1096-1270 THE CRUSADES.

1096-1099 FIRST CRUSADE. POPE URBAN II. *Peter of Amiens, the Hermit, Godfrey of Bouillon. Council of Clermont* (1095). *Conquest of Jerusalem* (1099).

1106-1125 *Henry I.* The end of the contest about Investiture through the Concordat of Worms (1122).

1125-1137 *Lothaire of Saxony.* Beginning of the hostilities between the *Ghibellines* and *Guelfs*.

The Duchy of Saxony ceded to the Guelfs. The Guelf Henry, the Proud, Lothaire's son-in-law.

1130 Foundation of the oldest Universities: Salerno, Bologna, Paris.

D. Emperors of the Hohenstaufen (1138-1250).

1138-1152 *Conrad III. of Hohenstaufen.* Hostilities between the *Ghibellines* and *Guelfs*.

1140 Siege of Weinsberg.

1147-1149 SECOND CRUSADE. *Bernhard of Clairvaux*.
Conrad III. and *Louis VII. of France*.

1147 *Alphonso I.*, First King of Portugal.

1152-1190 FREDERICK I. BARBAROSSA. Wars with Italy and *Alexander III.*
 (1154-1176). *Milan* destroyed (1162).

(1154) His coronation at Rome; *Arnold of Brescia*.
Henry the Lion, son of *Henry the Proud*, *Duke of Saxony* and
Bavaria. *His resistance* against the Emperor.

(1176) *Frederick I.* defeated near *Legnano*.

Reconciliation with the Pope *Alexander III.*, at *Venice*.

(1177) Armistice. *Henry the Lion* banished (1180).

Peace of Constance (1183).

1154-1189 *Henry II.*, *King of England*, of the House of *Anjou* or *Plantagenet*. *Thomas Becket* (1170). *Conquest of Ireland* (1172).

1189-1192 THIRD CRUSADE. *Frederick I.* drowned in the river *Calycadnus* (1190). *Philip II. Augustus of France*. *Richard Cœur de Lion*. *Saladin*. *Leopold of Austria*.

The Order of *Knights Templar*, *Knights of St. John* (1118)
 (*Johanniterritter*) and the *Teutonic Order* (1190).

1190-1197 *Henry VI. of Germany* conquers the *Sicilian kingdom*.

1198-1208 *Philip of Swabia* (assassinated 1208) and *Otho IV.* of *Brunswick*
 (1198-1215) rival Emperor. Civil wars.

Innocent III. 1198-1216. *The Papacy on the summit of its power*.

1199-1216 *John*, *Sans-terre* or *Lackland*. *Magna Charta*, 1215.

1202-1204 FOURTH CRUSADE. *Conquest of Constantinople* by the *Crusaders*.
Latin Empire (1204-1261).

Baldwin, Count of *Flanders*.

1206-1227 *Tamajin* or *Genghis Khan*, the terrible *Mongolian Conqueror*.

1209-1229 Crusades against the *Albigenses* and *Waldenses* in South France. Raymond of Toulouse. Simon de Monfort.
Orders of mendicant friars: *Dominicans* and *Franciscans*.
Institution of the *Inquisition* by *Innocent III.* (1215).

1215-1250 **FREDERICK II. THE GREAT HOPENSTAUFEN.** *Contests with the Popes, Gregory IX. and Innocent IV. and the Lombard cities. Battle of Carte Nuova, 1237. King Enzo. Council of the Church at Lyons, 1245. Henry Raspe and William of Holland the Anti-Emperors. Revolt of Henry against his father, Frederick II. Manfred.*

1227 Battle of *Borndöved.* *Adolph IV. of Schaumburg*, aided by *Lubeck (Alex. of Soltwedel), Hamburg* and the *Dithmarsians*, defeats King *Waldemar II. of Denmark.* *Lubeck*, a free city. *Hamburg* remains under the sovereignty of the *Counts of Holstein.*

1217-1221 **FIFTH CRUSADE.** *Honorius III. Andrew II. of Hungary* — *without result.*

1228 **SIXTH CRUSADE under Frederick II.** *Jerusalem ceded to the Christians by treaty for ten years.*

Conrad of Marsovia calls upon the Teutonic Order (Hermann of Salza) to fight against the Pagan Prussians.

1237 *Russia* subjugated by the *Mongolians.*

1241 Alliance between Hamburg and Lubeck for the safety of intercourse by land and water. Hanseatic League.

1241 **THE MONGOLIANS PENETRATE INTO GERMANY AND ARE VICTORIOUS UNDER BATOU KHAN** (grandson of Genghis Khan), NEAR LIEGNETZ OR WALDSTADT, *but retreat into Hungary.* Golden Horde.

1250 and 1270 *The unsuccessful Crusades of Louis IX., the Saint into Egypt and Tunis. End of the Crusades.*

1248 Beginning of the erection of the Cathedral of Cologne.

1250-1254 *Conrad IV. William of Holland* († 1256) anti-Emperor.

1254-1273 *The Interregnum*: The titular kings—Richard, Earl of Cornwall and Alphonso of Castile.

1260 *Conradin*, the last of the Hohenstaufen, executed at Naples. *Charles of Anjou*.

1282 *Sicilian Vespers*.

(*Fourth Period: From the End of the Crusades to the Reformation.*
1270-1517 A. D.)

E. Emperors of the different Houses, 1273-1347.

1273-1291 RUDOLPH OF HAPSBURG.

Restoration of order in the Empire. Victory over *Ottocar II.* of Bohemia in the battle on the *Marchfeld* (1278). *Foundation of the (Hapsburg) House of Austria.*

1291 *Acre (Ptolemais)*, the last possession of the Christians in Palestine lost. 60,000 Christians perish.

1292-1298 *Adolphus of Nassau*. The Thuringian succession contest.

1298-1308 ALBERT I. THE SWISS CONFEDERACY DEFENDS ITS INDEPENDENCE AGAINST THE CLAIMS OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA. TELL AND GESSLER.

Assassination of Albert by John Parricida (1308).

Victories of the Swiss at *Morgarten* (1315), at *Sempach* (1386; Winkelried) and at *Näfels* (1388).

About 1300. Invention of the compass and of linen paper.

1303 *Pope Boniface VIII.* His quarrels with *Philip IV., the Fair, of France.*

1305-1376 *The Popes in Avignon* (the so-called Babylonian exile). *The great Schism* (1378-1417).

1308-1313 The energetic Emperor, *Henry VII.*, of the House of Luxemburg. Contests in Italy.

1312 Destruction of the Knights Templars in France through Philip IV. Jacob de Molay (1314).

- 1314-1347 *Louis of Bavaria and Frederick of Austria* (1325-1330).
Battle of Mühldorf (1322). *Louis quarrels with the Popes, John XXII.*
and Benedict XII.
- 1338 The Electoral Reunion at Rense.
- 1321 *Dante Alighieri* dies.
 Claims of the English to the succession of France.
 Philip VI. of France, first ruler of the House of Valois (1328).
- 1340-1450 *War between England and France.* Victories of the English by
Edward, Prince of Wales, the Black Prince, at Crecy (1346), and at
Maupertuis (1356) near *Poitiers*. *Bertrand du Gueselin*, constable
 of France, dies 1380. Victory of the English at *Agincourt* by
Henry V. (1415). *Charles VII. The Maid of Orleans* (1430),
Joan of Arc.
- F. The Luxemburg Emperors, 1347-1437.
- 1347-1378 *Charles IV., of Bohemia. Gunther of Schwarzburg*, rival Em-
 peror (dies 1349).
- 1347 *Nicola di Rienzi*, the Roman tribune.
- 1348 A plague—The Black Death—raged throughout Europe.
 Foundation of the first German University at Prague.
- 1356 *Law of the "Golden Bull" for the election of Emperors.*
- 1360 *Wickliffe at Oxford. Chaucer*, the morning star of English
 Poetry. *F. Petrarch* (c. 1374).
- 1378-1400 *Wenceslaus of Bohemia* (c. 1419).
 Great disturbances in Germany.
- 1379 Union of the three Scandinavian Empires (Norway, Denmark, and
 Sweden), by the *Union of Colmar* through *Margaret of Denmark.*
- 1400 Prosperity of "The Hansa."
- 1402 *Timurlenk or Tamerlane*, the Mongolian Conqueror.
 Battle of Angora. Bajazet I.

1400-1410 *Rupert of the Palatinate*, German Emperor.

1410-1411 *Jossus of Moravia*, German Emperor.

1409 Synod of Pisa. Three Popes.

1410-1437 *Sigismund of Hungary*, German Emperor.

In the first year of his reign also three emperors. Transfer of the Mark Brandenburg to *Frederick of Hohenzollern*, Burgrave of Nuremburg.

1414-1418 COUNCIL OF CONSTANCE. JOHN HUSS.

Abdication of the three Popes. Martin V., sole Pope.

Burning of *John Huss* (1415) and *Jerome of Prague*.

Calixtines and Taborites. John Ziska and the two Hussite generals, named Procopius. Wars of the Hussites (1419-1436).

1415 Conquest of *Ceuta*, by the Portuguese in Africa; Discoveries by the Portuguese, West Coast of Africa; the Sailor Prince Henry.

1431-1448 *Council of Basel*. Settlement of the Hussite hostilities.

G. The Hapsburg Emperors, 1438-1806.

1438-1439 *Albert II. of Austria*.

1440 INVENTION OF PRINTING BY JOHN GUTTENBERG.

1440 *Frederick I.*, Elector of Brandenburg, dies.

Frederick II. (Ironside).

1440-1493 *Frederick III.*

His quarrels with *Matthias Corvinus* of Hungary and *George Podiebrad* of Bohemia.

Austria comes into possession of the Burgundian Netherlands through the marriage of *Maximilian* with *Mary of Burgundy*.

Victories of the Swiss over *Charles the Bold* of Burgundy, at *Granson*, *Morat*, and *Nancy* (1476-1477).

1447 *Cosmo of Medici* in Florence. *Lorenzo of Medici* (1492).

1450 The house of *Sforza* succeeds the house of *Visconti* in Milan. Prosperity of *Genoa* and *Venice*.

1453 CONQUEST OF CONSTANTINOPLE BY THE TURKS.

End of the East Roman or Greek Empire.

Greek Literature in the West. Sciences: Agricola, Reuchlin, Erasmus.

1450-1490 *John Hunniades, Matthias Corvinus* and *Scanderbeg* fight against the Turks, who invade Hungary.

1455-1485 Wars of the red and white Roses in England (*Houses of Lancaster and York*). Breaking of the power of Parliament. Battle of *Bosworth* (1485). *Richard III.* defeated by *Henry VII.* (Earl of Richmond), founder of the *house of Tudor*.

1469 Marriage of *Ferdinand of Aragon* and *Isabella of Castile*; Union of both Empires; Spain (1479).

1477 *Ivan (Vasilievitch)* expels the Mongols and becomes Ruler of the whole of Russia (1492).

1483 Nov. 10th. *Martin Luther* born at Eisleben.

1492 DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Conquest of *Grenada*, the last possession of the Moors in Spain.

Acquisition of *Naples* and *Sicily* by the Spaniards.

Introduction of the *Inquisition* in Spain. *Toquemada*, inquisitor-general.

Expulsion of the *Jews* from Spanish Dominions (1492).

1497. *Philip Melancthon* born at Bretton in the Palatinate.

1493-1519 *Maximilian I.*, "The last Knight." Italian wars with the Kings of France (*Charles VIII.*, *Louis XII.*, and *Francis I.*) for possession of *Milan*, *Venice* and *Naples*. *Victory of Francis I. at Marignano* (1515).

Diet at Worms (1495). A Perpetual National Peace proclaimed. Aulic Council—the institution of a Supreme Court of the German Empire (1495). Division of the Empire into ten Districts: The Austrian, Bavarian, Swabian, Franconian, Upper-Rhenish, Electoral-Rhenish, Burgundian, Westphalian, Lower Saxon and Upper Saxon (1512).

1493-1498 *Girolamo Savonarola*, the reformatory preacher of penitence and the Prophet of Florence.

1498 *Vasco de Gama* discovers for Portugal the *maritime way* to the *East Indies*.

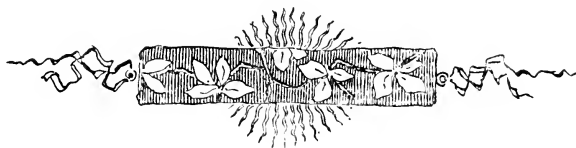
Sailing around the Cape of Good Hope by *Bartholomew Diaz* (1486).

1498-1589 The *House of Orleans* in France. *Louis XII.*

1508 League of Cambray between the Emperor Maximilian, Louis XII. of France, Ferdinand of Spain, and the Pope Julius II., against Venice.

1511 Holy League between Venice, Spain, the Pope, Emperor Maximilian and England, against Louis XII. of France.

1510 Hamburg a free city.



III. MODERN HISTORY.

FROM THE REFORMATION TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. (1517-1789.)

First Period : From the Reformation to the Westphalian Peace (1517-1648).

Second Period : From the Westphalian Peace to the Death of Louis XIV. (1648-1715). *Third Period* : From the Death of Louis XIV. to the French Revolution (1715-1789).

(*First Period* : From the Reformation to the Westphalian Peace, 1517-1648).

- 1517 DR. MARTIN LUTHER, ON THE 31st OCTOBER, POSTS 95 THESES AGAINST THE SALE OF INDULGENCES ON THE DOOR OF THE CASTLE-CHAPEL OF WITTENBERG. Tetzel, Dominican monk. Philip Melancthon, friend of Luther.

Causes of the Reformation : the growing worldliness of the Church in doctrine, morals and culture ; and the oppression of the Hierarchy exercised against the reawakened spiritual Life of the times, which was promoted especially by the invention of printing, restoration of science, the study of the ancient languages, and the recent discoveries. Luther: Augustine monk (1505); Professor in Wittenberg (1508); Luther in Rome (1510).

- 1513 Leo X. Pope of the Medici family. Building of St. Peter's Church in Rome. Arts flourishing in Italy. Painters: *Leonardo da Vinci, Michel Angelo, Raphael Sanzio, Titian, Correggio*. Architects: Bramante, Palladio. Musician: Palestrina.

- 1518 *Ulrich Zwingli* appears as Reformer of German Switzerland in Zurich.

Luther's debate with Cardinal Cajetan in Augsburg (1518), with Karl von Miltitz in Altenburg, and with Dr. Eck in Leipsic (1519).

- 1519-1556 CHARLES V., Ruler of *Germany, Burgundy, Spain, Sicily, Naples* and the Spanish colonies in *America*.

- 1519-1522 *First Voyage around the World. Ferdinand Magelhaen.*

- 1520 *Luther* burns the Pope's Bull of Excommunication at the Elster gate of Wittenburg.
- 1521 *Diet at Worms*. *Luther's* energetic stand before the Emperor and Empire. *Luther* proscribed. His refuge in the *Wartburg Castle*, near Eisenach, through his protector, *Frederick the Wise, of Saxony*. His translation of the Bible (1522) commenced.
- 1521-1526 *War* between *Charles V.* and *Francis I.* of France.
Bayard, "the Knight without fear and blemish" († 1524).
- 1525 Defeat and capture of *Francis I.* at *Pavia*. *Peace of Madrid* (1526).
Francis I. resigns his claim to Burgundy and Italy.
- 1521 Conquest of *Mexico* by *Fernando Cortez*. *Montezuma*. *Gustavus Vasa* drives the Danes out of Sweden. *Christian II.* of Denmark.
Massacre at Stockholm (Nov., 1520).
- 1522 *Luther* returns from the *Wartburg* to *Wittenberg* on account of iconoclastic disturbances and doctrines (*Carlstadt*).
- 1523 Death of *Luther's* princely followers: *Ulrich von Hutten* and *Francis von Sickingen*.
- 1525 *Peasant War in France and Swabia*.
The 12 articles of the Peasants. *Thomas Münzer*, their leader.
Battle of *Frankenhausen*.
Frederick the Wise, dies. *John the Constant*, succeeds him.
The Reformation in Prussia (*Albert of Brandenburg: Prussia an hereditary Duchy*), in *Hesse* (*Philip the Generous*), 1525-1536
in *Switzerland* (*Zwingli, Farel, Calvin*).
Art in Germany: *Albert Durer, Lucas Cranach* and *Hans Holbein, Peter Vischer*. The poet, *Hans Sachs*.
- 1526 *Diet at Spire*.
- 1527-1529 *Second War of Charles V.* against *Francis I.*
The Pope siding with the French. Storming of Rome by the Imperials under *Charles of Bourbon* (1527).
Peace of Cambray.

- 1529 Introduction of the *Reformation into Sweden* by *Gustavus Vasa*.
- 1529 *Diet at Spires*. Seven reigning Princes and 15 imperial cities joined in a solemn protest against the resolutions of this Diet. Hence the name *Protestants*.
- 1529 Luther's Larger and Smaller Catechism.
Dispute between Luther and Zwingli at Marburg.
The Turks before Vienna. Sultan *Soliman II*.
- 1530 DIET AT AUGSBURG. Presentation of the Protestant Confession of Faith (Confessio Augustana).
- 1531 Alliance of the Protestant Princes and Delegates at *Smalcald*.
League of Schmaikalden.
- 1531 Peru conquered by *Francisco Pizarro*.
- 1532 Religious Peace of Nuremberg. Charles V., harassed by the Turks, permits religious freedom to the Protestants.
- 1533 *L. Ariosto* †. *T. Tasso* († 1595).
- 1534 Disturbances caused by the Anabaptists in Münster.
John Bockold of Leyden.
Charles V.'s expeditions to Tunis (1535) and Algiers (1541).
- 1536-1538 and 1542-1544. *The last wars between Charles V. and Francis I. Peace of Crespy*. Charles resigns his claims to Burgundy and Francis his claims to Italy.
- 1539 *John Calvin (Jean Chauvin)* begins the Reformation in Geneva.
Spread of *Calvinism* in *France* and *Scotland*.
- 1539 INSTITUTION OF THE ORDER OF THE JESUITS BY IGNATIUS LOYOLA.
- 1540 Confirmation of the Order by Paul III.
- 1543 *Nicolas Copernicus*, the astronomer †.
- 1545 Beginning of the *Council of Trent*.
- 1546 *Luther dies at Eisleben* (18th February).

1546 and 1547 *Schmalkalden war.* *Charles V.* gains a victory at *Mühlberg* on the Elbe and takes the *Elector John Frederick* the Generous, prisoner. The Landgrave, *Philip of Hesse*, surrenders shortly after. Transfer of the Saxon Electorship with the larger part of Saxony to *Maurice of Saxony*.

1547 *Henry VIII.*, King of England †; *Edward VI.*

Francis I., King of France †; *Henry II.*

1547 *Andreas Doria* in Genoa.

1548 *Augsburg Interim*.

1552 Hostile demonstration and successful campaign of *Maurice of Saxony* against *Charles V.*

Henry II. of France takes Toul, Metz, and Verdun.

Treaty of Passau. (1553) *Maurice* † Battle of Sievershausen.

1555 THE RELIGIOUS PEACE OF AUGSBURG. "PEACE OF RELIGION."

Concession of Religious Liberty and perfect equality before the Law of the Reformation to the secular Order of the Empire.

The spiritual reservation.

1556 *Charles V.* abdicates the Imperial Crown and enters the monastery of St. Just in Spain († 1558).

1556-1564 *Ferdinand I.* (brother of *Charles V.*) Wars with the Turks in Hungary. *Sultan Soliman II.*

1556-1598 *Philip II.*, King of Spain.

He seeks to suppress every liberal movement in State and Church. Unites Portugal to Spain, 1580.

His wife, Mary the Bloody reigns in *England* (1553-1558).

Execution of *Jane Gray* and *Archbishop Cranmer* (1554).

1558-1603 ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND.

(*Daughter of Henry VIII.* and *Anna Bolcyn*).

Reformation re-established. High Church. Rapid development of external power and internal prosperity of England. The English-East India Company (1600).

William Shakespeare († 1616).

- 1559-1589 France ruled by *Francis II.*, *Charles IX.*, and *Henry III.* (*Sons of Catherine of Medici*). Civil wars between the *Protestants* (*Huguenots*) and the *Catholics*, the *Bourbons*, and the *Guises* [1562-1598 (1628) *La Rochelle*].
- 1560 *Melancthon* †. *Calvin* † 1564.
- 1563 Close of the Council of Trent (1545-1563). Strict separation between Catholicism and Protestantism.
- 1564-1576 *Maximilian II.*, friend of the Protestants.
- 1565-1609 REVOLT AND WAR OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS AGAINST SPAIN. ALBA (OR ALVA). WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE.
- 1565 Compromise of the Nobility of the Netherlands to the religious and civil oppressions of Spain. *Confederacy of the Gueux* (*Beggars*). *Margaret of Parma* Vice-gerent of the Netherlands, and her counsellor Cardinal *Granvelle*.
- 1567-1573 *Duke Alba* (*Duke of Alva*), Spanish Vice-gerent of the Netherlands. Execution of the Counts *Egmont* and *Horn* (1568).
- 1571 *Battle of Lepanto*. *John of Austria*, half brother of Philip II., defeats the whole maritime force of the Turks and completely checked their progress.
- 1572 MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW (24th AUGUST).
Assassination of Admiral Coligny.
- 1572-1585 *Pope Gregory XIII.* The new Gregorian Calendar (1582) hitherto the Julian. Improvement of the code of canonical laws.
- 1572 *Sigismund II.* †. The last Polish king of the *Jagellon* dynasty. Henceforth Poland an electoral Empire.
- 1577-1580 *Sir Francis Drake*. High Admiral of England, circum-navigated the Globe.
- 1579 *Luis Camoens* †; Portuguese poet.
- 1579 The seven northern (Protestant) Provinces unite through the *Alliance of Utrecht*. *William of Orange*. Total separation of the *Netherlands* from *Spain*.

- 1584 *William of Orange* assassinated. His son, *Maurice*, at the head of the States-General, Stadtholder.
- 1585-1590 *Pope Sixtus V.* His imperious temper.
Energetic administration of the States of the Church,
Embellishment of Rome.
- 1576-1612 *Rudolph II.*
- 1587 Execution of *Mary Stuart.*
- 1588 Destruction of the *Spanish Armada.*
- 1589 Assassination of *Henry III.* of France.
End of the house Valois.
- 1589-1610 HENRY IV., OF NAVARRE, the first French king of the *house of Bourbon.* Himself Protestant at first, he favors the Protestants after his conversion to Catholicism. Excellent administration of State. His minister *Sully.*
- 1598 *The Edict of Nantes* in favor of the Protestants
- 1600 Cervantes. Lope de Vega.
Astronomers Galileo and Kepler.
- 1603-1625 *James I.* (Stuart) in England.
- 1605 Gunpowder plot of the Catholics against the Parliament.
- 1609 Armistice between the Netherlands and Spain.
The United Provinces become a great naval power.
East India Company.
- 1619-1642 The Hollanders discover New Holland and Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania).
- 1630-1690 Art in the Netherlands, *Rubens, Van Dyke, Rembrandt, Teniers.*
- 1610 *Henry IV.* assassinated in Paris by *Francis Ravaillac.* *Louis XIII.* (1610-1643).

1612-1619 *Matthias*, Emperor of Germany.

Renewal of hostilities between the Protestants and Catholics.

The Protestant Union (*Frederick of the Palatinate*) and the Catholic League (*Maximilian of Bavaria*).

1613 *Michael*, of the house of *Romanoff*. Czar of *Muscovy*.

1618-1648 THIRTY YEARS WAR. *TILLY*. *WALLENSTEIN*. *GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS*.

1618-1625 *The Bohemian-Palatine Period*.

Victory of the Catholics over the South German Protestants.

1618 Violation of the Imperial Charter and revolt of the Protestants. Bohemians in Prague. *Matthias*, Count of *Thun*, at the head of the movement.

1619 *Frederick V.* of the Palatinate elected King of Bohemia by the Bohemians after the death of King *Matthias*.

1619-1639 *Ferdinand II.*, Emperor of Germany.

He is in favor of Catholicism, and of the growth of the power of the house Hapsburg.

1620 Battle of the *White Mountain* near Prague. *Frederick V.* defeated by *Tilly* and *Maximilian of Bavaria*, flees from Bohemia and is outlawed. Extirpation of Protestantism and national Independence in Bohemia.

1621 Dissolution of the Protestant Union, 1622 and 1623. The Protestant partisans, Margrave *George Frederick of Baden*, *Ernest Mansfeld*, and Duke *Christian of Brunswick* (Battles—*Wislock*, *Wimpen*), defeated and expelled by *Tilly*.

Maximilian of Bavaria becomes Elector Palatine (1623).

1625-1630 *The Danish Low-German Period*. North German Protestants conquered by the Emperor.

1625 Alliance between the Low-German Imperial States and *Christian IV. of Denmark*. *Tilly* and the new Imperial-General, *Albert of Waldstein* (*Wallenstein*) penetrate into North Germany.

1626 *Tilly defeats Christian IV. at Lutter.*

Before this Wallenstein defeated Count of Mansfeld at Dessau. *Wallenstein*, "*Admiral of the Baltic and the Ocean*," and Duke of Mecklenburg (1628).

Seige of *Stralsund* (1629).

1629 Peace at *Lubeck* between *Denmark* and the *Emperor*.

The "*Edict of Restitution*" demanded that all the former territory of the Roman Church, which had become Protestant, should be restored to Catholic hands.

1630 *Diet in Ratisbon*. *Wallenstein* dismissed, succeeded by *Tilly*.

1630-1635 *The Swedish-German Period*. The Protestants at first have the advantage.

1630 GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, KING OF SWEDEN, COMES TO ASSIST THE PROTESTANTS IN GERMANY.

Treaty of Subsidies between Sweden and France (*Cardinal Richelieu*).

1631 Conquest of *Magdeburg* by *Tilly*. *Gustavus Adolphus* defeats *Tilly* at *Breitenfeld* and enters Thuringia and Franconia.

1632 *Gustavus Adolphus* defeats *Tilly* on the *Lech* and enters Bavaria. (*Tilly* dies of his wounds at *Ingolstadt*). *Wallenstein* reinstated as *Imperial Generalissimo*.

1632 BATTLE OF LÜTZEN. WALLENSTEIN DEFEATED AND GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS KILLED.

The Chancellor *Axel Oxenstiern* and Duke *Bernard of Weimar* direct the affairs of the Protestants after the death of *Gustavus Adolphus*.

1634 *Wallenstein* assassinated at *Eger*. Victory of Archduke *Ferdinand* over the *Swedes* (under *Bernhard of Weimar* and *Count Horn*) at *Nördlingen*. *Peace of Prague* with Saxony (1635).

1635-1648 *Swedish-French Period.* The long vascillating fortune of war at length inclines to the *side of the Protestants.*

France (led by *Richelieu*, and since 1642 by *Mazarin*) takes, contrary to her internal policy, the part of the Protestants in Germany. On the side of the Protestants are the generals: *Banner*, *Torstenon* and *Wrangel*, *Turenne*, *Bernard of Weimar* († 1639), and *Königsmark*; on the side of the Imperials the Generals *Gallas*, *Götz* and *John of Werth*.

1636 *Banner* defeats the *Saxons* and *Austrians* at *Wittstock*.

1637-1657 *Ferdinand III.*, German Emperor. Desires to end the war.

1640 *Portugal* regains her Independence. House of *Braganza*. *Torstenon* defeats the *Austrians* at *Brietenfeld* (1642) and at *Jankowitz* (1645).

1643 Beginning of the Peace Congress.

1647 *Maximilian of Bavaria* forced to an Armistice by *Wrangel* and Marshal *Turenne*.

Insurrection of *Masaniello* (*Thomas Aniello*) in *Naples*, occasioned by the extortions of the Spanish Viceroy.

1648 *Königsmark* takes part of *Prague* by storm.

1648 PEACE OF WESTPHALIA AT MUNSTER AND OSNABRUCK. GRANTING EQUAL RIGHTS TO THE PROTESTANTS (LUTHERANS AND REFORMED) WITH THE CATHOLICS, IN RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL THINGS.

Regulation of the state of possession according to the state of affairs in 1619 and 1624. Granting sovereignty to the Princes of the Empire. Introduction of an eighth Electoral Vote through the restoration of the *Palatine Electorate*. Cession of Austrian Alsace to France and of Northern Pomerania to Sweden with Rugen and Stettin, Wismar and the Archbishoprics Bremen and Verden. (Indemnification of Brandenburg by Southern Pomerania, Magdeburg and some Bishoprics.)

The *Independence of Switzerland and Holland* acknowledged.

(*Second Period: From the Westphalian Peace to the Death of Louis XIV.* 1648-1715.)

1640-1688 FREDERICK WILLIAM, THE GREAT ELECTOR OF BRANDENBURG.

Reception of the fugitive French Protestants.

Good State administration and successful wars with Poland, Sweden and France.

1643-1715 LOUIS XIV. OF FRANCE.

Development of the highest kingly power (*L'état c'est moi. Lettres de cachet.*). About 1650 civil wars of the Fronde. Numerous wars of France with neighboring States.

France exercises decided influence over all Europe by her policy (Ministers *Mazarin, Colbert, Louvois*), her culture and literature (*Molière, Corneille, Racine, Bossuet, Fenelon*). The kingdom at first attains great prosperity under Louis, but sinks at last into great misery through his administration and policy. Persecution of the Protestants. (*Madame de Maintenon*).

The philosophers *Descartes* (1630) and *Spinoza* (1660) in Holland.

1649-1660 ENGLAND A REPUBLIC. CROMWELL. *Charles I. (Stuart)* 1625-1649. *His quarrels with the Parliaments.*

Battles of *Marston Moor* and *Nashy*, 1644 and 1645. (Puritans and Independents). Execution of Charles I. (1649). Oliver Cromwell (1635, Protector) leads England with energy and raises it to European significance. Act of Navigation (1651). Successful wars with *Spain* and *Holland*.

After Cromwell's death (1658) General *Monk* re-establishes *Monarchy*. The poet *Milton* † 1674.

1654 *Christina of Sweden*, Gustavus Adolphus' daughter, abdicates and afterwards turns Romanist († 1689 in Rome).

1657 Treaty of *Wehlau*. The Dukedom of Prussia, which, in 1618 came by inheritance into the possession of John Sigismund of Brandenburg, becomes through Frederick William I. independent of the Polish supremacy, under which it was since its origin (1525). Confirmation of this treaty by the Peace of *Oliva* (1660).

- 1660 Through the *Lex regia*, female succession and unrestricted royal power is introduced in Denmark (with exception of the Duchies).
- 1658-1705 *Leopold I. (Son of Ferdinand III.)*. The Turks and French harass Germany.
- 1659 First war of Louis XIV. with Spain (since 1635) is ended by the Peace of the Pyrenees. France gets the provinces Artois and Roussillon.
- 1660-1685 *Charles II. of England. Whigs and Tories. Cabal Ministry. Test Act (1673). Habeas Corpus Act (1679).*
The Quaker *William Penn* and his colony Pennsylvania (1682).
- 1667-1668 Second war of Louis XIV. with Spain. Conquests in the Spanish Netherlands. England, Holland and Sweden (Triple Alliance) force France to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1668), and to the restitution of the conquests in the Netherlands, except twelve fortified places.
- 1672-1679 *War of Vengeance of Louis XIV. against Holland.*
William III. of Orange, hereditary Stadtholder. The French fight with success under *Turenne* († 1675 at *Salzbach*) and *Conde*.
The Dutch naval hero, *De Ruyter*.
Peace of Nymwegen (1679).
Spain, the ally of Holland, cedes to France the Franche-Comté and twelve fortresses.
- 1675 *Battle of Fehrbellin*. Frederick William of Brandenburg defeats the Swedes and the French.
- 1680 Institution of the Chambers of Reunion in Alsace and Lorraine.
- 1681 Capture of Strasburg by the French.
- 1683 *Vienna* besieged by the *Turks*, and relieved by *John Sobieski* (King of Poland) and *Charles of Lorraine*. Field Marshal *Starhemberg*, defender of Vienna. Victories of the Austrians under *Eugene of Savoy* in Hungary.

1687 *Battle of Mohacz*. Defeat of the Turks. Charles of Lorraine and Max Emanuel of Bavaria.

1685 *Louis XIV. revokes the Edict of Nantes*. Dragonnades.

Emigration of 500,000 Huguenots.

The insurrection of the Camisards in the Cévennes (Mountains in South France) ended in 1705. Marshal Villars.

1688 Second English Revolution. Expulsion of the Catholic king, *James II. William III.*, hereditary Stadtholder of Holland, elected King of England (1689). Bill of Rights.

William III. takes the lead of the Alliance of the Powers inimical to Louis XIV. (*Quadruple Alliance* between *Austria, Spain, Holland* and *Sweden*).

1688-1697 War of *Louis XIV.* against the *Augsburg Alliance* (*Austria, Spain, England, Holland* and *Savoy*). (*Palatine War*).

The causes of it: The Chambers of Reunion and the Palatine Succession dispute. Devastation of the Palatinate by the French. *Naval victories* of the *English*. The French are victorious in Italy under *Cardinal* (*Staffarda 1690*) and in the Netherlands under *Marshal Luxembourg*.

1697 Peace of *Ryswick*. Louis XIV. keeps a large part of his acquisitions.

1689-1725 PETER THE GREAT OF RUSSIA. He conquers the Swedish provinces on the Baltic and several Persian districts, and raises Russia to a European power. Introduction of European culture and institutions in Russia.

1692 Instalment of the ninth Electorate (Hanover) in Germany.

1699 Peace of *Carowitz* between Austria and Turkey, favorable to Austria.

1701 The Duchy of Prussia, united to Brandenburg; made a Kingdom. *Frederick III.* (son of the Great Elector), as *Frederick I.* first King of Prussia. *Leibnitz*, philosopher and mathematician.

1700-1721 NORTHERN WAR. CHARLES XII.

Alliance of Russia, Denmark, Poland and Saxony against *Charles XII.* of Sweden. Sweden deprived of her power gained by *Gustavus Adolphus*. Peace of Travendale between Denmark and Sweden.

1700 *Charles XII* defeats the Russians at *Narva*.

1701-1714 WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION. PRINCE EUGENE AND MARLBOROUGH.

Cause: Contest of the will of Charles II. of Spain, by which *Philip (I.)* of *Anjou* (grandson of Louis XIV.) was to become king, by Austria, England, Holland and Prussia. The allied powers bring forward *Charles III.* (son of the Emperor Leopold) as Pretendent against Philip. The war at first very disastrous for Louis XIV.

1702-1714 *Anne* (daughter of James II.), Queen of England.

1703 Foundation of St. Petersburg. Poland conquered by *Charles XII.* *Stanislaus Leszczyński* made King of Poland by Charles XII., instead of *August II. the Strong*.

1703 *Handel* in Hamburg († 1759 in London); *Sebastian Bach* in Leipzig († 1750).

1704 *Eugene of Savoy* and *Marlborough* defeat the French at *Blenheim* near *Hochstadt*. (1704) *Gibraltar* taken by the English.

1705-1711 *Joseph I.*, Emperor of Germany.

1706 *Charles XII.* advances from Poland into Saxony, compelling her to make peace at *Altranstadt* and to relinquish her claims to Poland. *Marlborough* defeats the French at *Ramillies*, Prince *Eugene* at *Turin*.

1709 *Battle of Pultawa* in *Ukraine*.

Charles XII. is defeated and has to flee to the Turks.

Poland is given back to August of Saxony.

Marlborough and *Eugene* defeat the French at *Oudenarde* (1708) and at *Malplaquet* (1709).

- 1711 *Joseph I.* dies and *Charles*, the Pretendent of Spain, becomes Emperor. The French are victorious in Spain.
- 1711-1740 *Charles VI.*, Emperor of Germany. The *Pragmatic Sanction*, fixing the succession to his daughter, *Maria Theresa*.
- 1712 *England* retires from the Alliance with *Austria*, and recalls *Marlborough*.
- 1713 *Peace of Utrecht*. *France*, *England*, *Holland*, *Savoy* and *Prussia*. *Spain* goes to *Philip V.*, *Sicily* to *Savoy*. *England* receives *Gibraltar* and *Minorca* from *Spain*, and *Acadia*, *Nova Scotia*, *Newfoundland* and the *Hudson's Bay Territory* from *France*. *Prussia* recognized a Kingdom.
- 1714 *Peace of Rastadt in Baden*. *France* and *Germany*. *Austria* receives *Spanish Netherlands*, *Naples*, *Milan*, *Mentua* and the *Island of Sardinia*.
France retains *Landau*, *Alsatia* and *Strasbourg*.

(Third Period: From the Death of *Louis XIV.* to the French Revolution, 1715-1789.)

- 1715-1774 *Louis XV.* (great grandson of *Louis XIV.*), King of *France*.
The immoral *Philip of Orleans* has the regency until 1723.
Increasing corruption of morality and decay of prosperity in *France* (*Dubois*, *Marquise de Pompadour*). The Scotchman *Lazw* and his financial measures—the "*Mississippi Scheme*." Literary antagonism in State and Church.
- 1714-1721 *George I.*, King of *England*. (Elector of *Hanover*).
Great Britain under the *House of Brunswick*.
The Pretender *James III.* insurrection suppressed.
Isaac Newton († 1727).
- 1714 *Charles XII.* returns to his kingdom after an absence of five years in *Bender* and *Demotica* in *Turkey*.
- 1716 and 1717 Prince *Eugene* defeats the *Turks* at *Peterwarden* and *Belgrade*. *Peace of Passarowitz*, 1718.

- 1718 *Charles XII.* killed at the siege of *Frederickshall* in his campaign against Norway.
His sister *Ulrica Eleanora*.
Dominion of the Aristocracy in Sweden. Execution of Minister *Görz*.
- 1720 *Peace of Stockholm* between *Sweden*, *English-Hanover*, *Prussia* and *Denmark*.
- 1721 *Peace of Nystadt* between *Russia* and *Sweden*. *End of Northern war*.
- 1727-1760 *George II.* of England. *Charles Edward*, son of *James III.* Pretender, makes a last attempt of the *Stuarts* to regain the British throne. *Battle of Culloden* (1746). Ministry of *Walpole*.
- 1733-1735 (1738). Polish war of succession between *Stanislaus Lecszinsky* and *August II.* of Saxony. *Peace of Vienna*. *Stanislaus* as indemnification for Poland is given the *Duchy of Lorraine*, and the *Duke Francis Stephen* of Lorraine receives the *Grand-duchy of Tuscany*. Recognition of the *Pragmatic Sanction* given by *Charles VI.* for the succession of his daughter, *Maria Theresa*. *Don Carlos* of Spain receives *Naples* and *Sicily*.
- 1740-1786 **FREDERICK II. THE GREAT, KING OF PRUSSIA.**
Prussia becomes one of the great Powers of Europe through successful wars and excellent administration.
Era of Enlightenment. German Literature.
- 1740-1780 *Maria Theresa*.
- 1740 *First Silesian War*. (1742).
Cause: *Frederick's II.* claim to *Silesia*.
- 1741 *Battle of Mollwitz*. Marshal *Schwoerin* defeats the *Austrians*.
- 1741-1748 *War of the Austrian Succession*.
France, *Spain*, *Naples*, *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, allied with *Prussia*, contest the *Succession of Maria Theresa*. *Maurice of Saxony*, General of the French, is victorious in the Netherlands. The Hungarians assist the Empress to drive the *Bavarians* out of *Austria*. *Frederick II.* makes peace at *Breslau* (1742). *Silesia* becomes *Prussian*. *Charles of Bavaria*, Emperor of Germany, under the name of *Charles VII.* (1742-1745).

1744 1745 *Second Silesian War.*

Frederick fights for the hard-pressed Charles VII. against Austria. Battles of Hohenfriedberg and Sorr. Peace of Dresden. Frederick II. keeps Silesia, and after the death of Charles VII., recognizes Maria Theresa's husband, Francis of Lorraine, as German Emperor.

1745-1765 *Francis I. German Emperor.*

1748 *Austria's Peace with France at Aix-la-Chapelle and confirmation of the Peace of Dresden.*

1756-1763 SEVEN YEARS WAR. FREDERICK II. AND MARIA THERESA.

Cause: Austria's endeavor to regain Silesia.

Frederick's enemies: Austria (Minister Kaunitz).

France (Louis XV. and the Marquise de Pompadour).

Russia (Empress Elizabeth), Saxony (August III. and Minister Brühl) and Sweden.

Frederick's allies: England, George II., *William Pitt (the great Chatham)*, Hanover, Brunswick, Gotha and Hesse-Cassel.

1756 *Battle of Lowositz.* Frederick defeats the Austrians.

Capture of the Austrian Army at Pirna.

1757 *Battles Prague (Marshal Schwerin - -), Kollin, Rossbach and Leuthen.*

In the battle of *Kollin* Frederick is defeated by the Austrian Marshal Daun, but he is victorious in the other three battles. The French and the Imperial troops are driven out of Thuringia and the Austrians out of Silesia.

1758 *Frederick defeats the Russians at Zorndorf (Seidlitz).*

Daun defeats Frederick in the Surprise of *Hochkirch*.

1759 *Battle of Kunnersdorf (near Frankfort on the Oder).*

The Austrians and Russians gain a splendid victory under *Laudon* and *Soltikoff* (Kleist - -).

Capture of the Prussian general *Fink* with his army at *Maxen*.

Frederick defeats Laudon at Liegnitz and Daun at Torgau (Zieten).

George III., king of England (1760-1820), pays no more subsidies to Prussia. Ministry of *Bute* and of *North*.

1762 *Elizabeth of Russia* dies. *Peter III.* becomes ally of *Frederick II.*

Peter dethroned by his wife *Catherine II.* (1762-1796). Russia remains neutral. *Frederick* defeats the Austrians at *Reichenbach* and his brother, *Prince Henry*, at *Freiburg*. Armistice.

1763 *Peace of Hubertsburg.*

Confirmation of the former treaties of peace.

Prussia keeps Silesia and becomes one of the great Powers of Europe.

The Peace of Paris ends the seven years' naval war with France, favorable to England.

Between *England, France, Spain* and *Portugal*:

Cession of *Canada* to *Great Britain* by France, and *Florida* by *Spain*; *Louisiana* ceded to *Spain*. *English conquests* in the *East Indies*. Lord *Clive*. *James Cook*, the circumnavigator (1768-1779).

1764-1795 *Stanislaus II. Augustus Poniatowski*, king of Poland. He reigns under Russian influence, resigns his sovereignty 1795, and dies in St. Petersburg, a state prisoner, (1798).

1765-1790 *Joseph II.*, son of Francis I., and Maria Theresa, Emperor of Germany (from 1780 also ruler of Austria).

Reforms in Austria after the example of *Frederick II.*

German Music in Vienna: *Gluck* (1731-1787), *Mozart* (1756-1792), *Haydn* (1732-1809), *Beethoven* (1770-1827).

1771-1790 *Gustavus III.*, King of Sweden. Assassinated by Ankerstrom.

1772 *First Division of Poland* by *Maria Theresa, Catherine II.* and *Frederick II.*

Austria gets Eastern Galicia and Lodminia, Russia gets Eastern Poland, Prussia gets West Prussia (except Danzig and Thorn), the district of Netze and Ermeland.

1773 The Order of the Jesuits abolished by Pope *Clement XIV. Ganganelli* through the Bull *Dominus ac redemptor noster*.

1774 The *treaty of Kutschouc Kainardji* ends Russia's war (from 1768) with Turkey. (Burning of the Turkish fleet by the Russians at *Tchesme* (1770). Extension of Russia to the Dnieper; [and the Crimea (ultimately 1856) came to Russian possession].

1774-1792 *Louis XVI.*, King of France.

Violent opposition in Church and State.

Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Diderot and Alambert.

Ministers *Necker*, *Calonne*, and *Brienne*.

1774-1783 THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR OF NORTH AMERICA. WASHINGTON. FRANKLIN.

Cause: The disputes about the Rights of the English Parliament to impose taxes on the Colonies.

American Congress in Philadelphia.

1776 JULY 4. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE THIRTEEN STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Jefferson, Hancock, Adams, Patrick Henry.

Assistance of *France* and *Spain*.

1780 The *great armed neutrality* against *England*, created by *Catherine II. of Russia*.

1783 *Peace of Versailles. Recognition of the Independence of the United States.*

Constitution adopted (1788). Washington, first President (1774-1799).

Administration of *Pitt* (son of *Lord Chatham*) in *England* (1783-1806).

Warren Hastings in the *East Indies*.

1778-1779 Bavarian war of succession. Cause: The claims of *Joseph II.* to *Bavaria* after the extinction of the House of *Wittelsbach*. *Frederick II.*, champion to the legitimate heir, *Duke Charles Theodore of Deux-Ponts. Peace of Teschen. The Electoral Palatinate and Bavaria form one State.*

1785 Prussia, Hanover, Saxony, and several smaller German States, form the *German league of princes* against Joseph's II. endeavor to expand his powers.

1786-1797 *Frederick William II.*, King of Prussia.

1787-1792 War of Russia and Austria against the Turks.

Suwaroff, *Patemkin* and *Frederick Josias*, Prince of Coburg.

Peace of Sistova with Austria (1791).

Peace of Jassy with Russia (1792).

Russia extends her dominion to the Dniester.

German Literature in the last half of this and the first part of the next century: *Lessing*, *Klopstock*, *Herder*, *Schiller*, *Wieland*, *Goethe*, *Kant*, *Fichte*, *Hegel*.

Duke Charles August, of Weimar (1775-1828), protector of German art and science.



IV. LATER HISTORY.

FROM THE FRENCH REVOLUTION TO OUR OWN TIME 1789-1815.

First Period: From the French Revolution to the Fall of Napoleon (1789-1815). *Second Period*: From the Fall of Napoleon to the Revolution of July (1815-1830). *Third Period*: From the Revolution of July to that of February (1830-1848). *Fourth Period*: From the Revolution of February to the present time (1848-).

(*First Period*: From the French Revolution to the Fall of Napoleon, 1789-1815).

1789 THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Causes: The corruption of society in France, the depressed financial condition of the State, the great contrast between the former oppression in religion and politics and the sudden progress of enlightenment; finally, the participation of France in the war of independence in North America.

Convocation of Notables through *Calonne*, and of the States-general of France through *Necker*.

1789-1791 *The Constituent Assembly. Mirabeau.* France a Constitutional Kingdom.

Preponderance of the "Tiers état." *Storming of the Bastille* (14th July, 1789). Emigration of the Nobility and of the Princes of the Royal House. Flight and recapture of the King (21st and 22d June, 1791).

1791 *Austria and Prussia close the Convention at Pillnitz* for the re-establishment of the former condition of France.

Leopold II., Emperor of Germany (1790-1792).

1791-1792 *The Legislative Assembly. Jacobins.* Storming of the Tuileries (1792, Aug. 10). France declares war against *Austria*.

Disastrous campaign of the Austrians and Prussians in the Champagne. *Canonading of Valmy*.

The French enter the Netherlands and advance as far as Mayence.

- 1792-1795 *National Convention*. France a Republic.
Execution of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette (21st January and 16th October, 1793).
- 1793 *The Committee of Public Safety of the Jacobins. Robespierre, Danton, Marat.*
 The moderate *Girondists* suppressed by the *Terrorists*. Christianity abolished. Religion of Reason and a new era. Terrorism. War in *La Vendée* against the supporters of Monarchy and Louis XVII. (— 1795).
- 1793-1797 *First Coalition against France:*
England (William Pitt), Holland, Austria, Prussia and Spain.
 France was successful in the war. France, Prussia and Spain (Prince of Peace, Godoy) conclude the *Peace of Basel* (1795).
 Holland is changed into the *Batavian Republic*.
- 1793 *Second Division of Poland. Russia and Prussia.*
- 1794 Execution of *Danton. Robespierre.*
 Abolition of the Revolutionary Tribunal.
- 1795-1799 *The Directory and its more moderate reign.*
- 1795 *Third Division of Poland. Thaddeus Kosciuszko.*
"Finis Polonia."
- 1796 The hereditary Duke *Charles of Austria* compels *Moreau* to retreat from southern Germany.
- 1796 NAPOLEON'S FIRST CAMPAIGN IN ITALY. *Lodi. Arcola.*
- 1797 Preliminaries of peace at *Leoben*. Foundation of the *Ligurian Republic (Genoa)* and of the *Cisalpine Republic (Lombardy)*.
- 1797 *Peace of Campo Formio.*
 Austria cedes the Netherlands and her Italian possessions and receives Venice.
- 1797-1840 *Frederick William III., king of Prussia.*
- 1798 The States of the Church become *Roman Republic. Helvetian Republic.*

1798 *Napoleon in Egypt.* French victory of the *Pyramids*. *Nelson* destroys the *French Navy* at *Aboukir* (*Battle of the Nile*).

1792-1802 *Second Coalition against France: England, Russia, Austria, Naples and Turkey.* *Prussia* and *Spain* refuse to join.

1799 Foundation of the *Parthenopean Republic* at *Naples*.

Napoleon's advance upon *Acre* and return to *France*, leaving his army in *Egypt*.

1799 The French defeated in *Switzerland* and in *Swabia* (by the *Archduke Charles*) and in *Italy* (by *Suvwaroff*). During the autumn the French are more successful and *Paul I.* of *Russia* recalls his troops.

1799-1804 **BONAPARTE'S CONSULATE.**

He desolves the *Directory* (18 Brumaire) and causes himself to be nominated *first Consul* (for ten years).

1800 *Bonaparte* crosses the *Alps*, enters *Italy* and defeats the *Austrians* at *Marengo* (June 14).

Moreau enters *Germany* at the *Upper Rhine* and gains a victory at *Hohenlinden*.

1801 *Peace of Lunéville.*

France gains the left bank of the *Rhine*, the *Netherlands*, the *Breisgau*, and in *Italy* all the land as far as the *Adige*.

Recognition of the *Batavian*, *Helvetian*, *Ligurian* and *Cisalpine* Republics. *Tuscany* is called *Kingdom of Etruria*. Peace with *Naples*, *Spain* and *Russia*. *Paul I.* assassinated.

1802 *Peace of Amiens* with *England* and *Turkey*.

Pitt retires from the administration until 1804.

Napoleon Bonaparte, Consul for life.

1803 Close of *Imperial German Diet*. *Secularization* of most of the cities of the *Empire*, and of the ecclesiastical states of the *Empire*.

Their possessions are used to indemnify the *Princes* who suffered by the *Cession* of the left bank of the *Rhine*.

England re-commences war with *France*.

1804-1814 NAPOLEON I., EMPEROR OF FRANCE, AND (from 1805) KING OF ITALY.

The Ligurian Republic joined to France. *Eugene Beauharnais* (Napoleon's stepson), Viceroy of Italy.

1805 *Third Coalition: England, Russia, Austria and Sweden.*

Pitt again the author of it.

Napoleon enters Germany victoriously. Surrender of *Ulm*. The Austrian General *Mack* made prisoner with his army.

1805 *Naval victory of the English at Trafalgar.* (*Admiral Nelson* ♀). *Napoleon in Vienna.* Napoleon gains a splendid victory over the Austrians and Russians at *Austerlitz* (2nd Dec.) (Battle of the three Emperors). *Peace at Presburg.*

Austria loses Venice and the Tyrol. Bavaria and Würtemberg are made Kingdoms with increased domains. Baden is made a Grand Duchy.

Joachim Murat, Napoleon's brother-in-law, made Grand Duke of Berg; Marshal *Berthier*, Duke of Neufchatel. Prussia to receive Hanover as compensation.

1806 FORMATION OF THE CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE AND DISSOLUTION OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Francis II. the last German Emperor, who since 1804 had called himself hereditary Emperor of Austria, resigns the Imperial Dignity.

Joseph Bonaparte (Napoleon's brother), king of Naples.

Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland.

1806-1807 *Napoleon's war with Prussia and (later) Russia.*

1806 Battles of *Jena and Auerstadt* (14th Oct.) The Prussians totally defeated. *Berlin occupied by the French.*

1807 *Battle of Eylau* (undecisive). *Battle of Friedland* (disadvantageous for Prussia and Russia).

Beginning of the Continental System.

- 1807 *Peace of Tilsit*. Prussia has to give up all the land between the Rhine and the Elbe. Deep degradation of Prussia.
- Foundation of the Kingdom of *Westphalia* for *Jerome Bonaparte*, and of the *Grand Duchy of Warsaw*, for the *Elector of Saxony*, now made *King*.
- 1807-1812 *Russian-Turkish War*, instigated by Napoleon.
- Peace of Bukarest*. Russia extended to the Pruth.
- 1807 Bombardment of Copenhagen by the English, and surrender of the Danish Navy.
- 1808 The *Confederation of the Rhine* extended over all Germany with the exception of *Austria* and *Prussia*.
- Congress of Erfurt*. (*Napoleon*, *Alexander I.* and the German Princes).
- Sweden cedes Finland to Russia.
- Gustavus IV., King of Sweden, deposed (1809).
- Joachim Murat*, King of Naples, and *Joseph Bonaparte*, King of Spain (*Ferdinand VII.* of Spain compelled to resign by Napoleon at Bayonne).
- 1808 Beginning of Prussia's regeneration. The Ministers *Stein* and *Hardenberg* reorganize the administration, and the Generals *Scharnhorst* and *Gneissau* the army. *Fichte's* addresses to the Nation.
- 1808 *Revolt of Spain* assisted by *England*.
- Wellington* (Sir Arthur Wellesley). Heroic defence of *Saragossa* (1809).
- 1809 New war between *Austria* and *France*. Napoleon defeated by Archduke Charles at *Aspern*, but is victorious at *Wagram*.
- Peace of Vienna or Schönbrunn*.
- Austria cedes Salzburg (to Bavaria), Illyria (to France), and Western Galicia (to the Grand-Duchy of Warsaw).

1810 NAPOLÉON AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS POWER. GERMANY AT HER GREATEST HUMILIATION.

Napoleon separates from *Josephine* and marries *Marie Louise*, *Grand-duchess of Austria*.

1811 King of Rome born.

1810 Holland and the North-German maritime countries (Hamburg and Lubeck) become part of the French Empire.

War in Spain continues.

Death of the noble Queen, *Louise of Prussia*.

The French Marshal *Bernadotte* is adopted by *Charles XIII.* as *Crown Prince of Sweden*.

1810-1825 *Spanish and Portuguese Colonies, in the Americas*, revolt and become independent :

1816 *Argentine (or La Plata) Confederation*.

1817 *Paraguay*, under Dr. Francis (until 1840).

1818 *Chili*, by San Martin.

1819 *Colombia*, by Bolivar.

1821 *Mexico*.

1822 *Brazil*, under Don Pedro I., an independent kingdom.

1823 *Central America*.

1824 *Peru and Bolivia*, by Bolivar.

1825 *Uruguay*.

1812-1814 *Second war of the United States of North America with England*.

Cause : The taking possession of Florida by the North Americans, and several questions of Commercial and Maritime Rights. Destruction of Washington by the English (1814). Peace of Ghent (3rd Dec., 1814).

1812 THE FRENCH RUSSIAN WAR.

Cause: The separation of Alexander I. from the Continental System.
 "The Grand Army" [*French, Austrians, Prussians, and the troops of the Confederation of the Rhine (Rhine-Bund)*] enters Russia (23rd June). Battle of *Borodino* (7th Sept.). Occupation and burning of *Moscow* (14th Sept.). Disastrous retreat of the French. Crossing the *Beresina* (26th to 28th Nov.).

Convention of the Prussian General, York, with the Russians at *Tauroggen* (30th Dec.).

1813-1814 THE WAR OF LIBERATION. BLÜCHER, THE "MARSHAL FORWARDS."

Fourth Coalition: England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden and Spain.

Frederick William's III call for the formation of the Volunteer (Landwehr) Militia (3rd Feb.). *Lützow* and his "free corps."

Theodore Körner, Max von Schenkendorf, Rückert and Moritz Arndt, the German poets of liberty.

Alliance at *Kalisz* between Russia and Prussia, and declaration of war against France.

Frederick William's III. call to his people and army (1st March).

1813 *Battles of Lützen* (2nd May) and *Bautzen* (20th May), favorable for *Napoleon*.

4th June to 16th Aug. Armistice. Austria, Sweden and Bavaria join the Confederates by treaty of *Ried* (8th Oct.). Battles of *Grossbeeren* (*Bülow*) and on the *Katzbach* (*Blücher* defeats *Ney*) 23rd and 24th August. Unsuccessful attack on *Dresden* (*Moreau* †). *Vandamme* defeated at *Kulm* (30th Aug.) by *Kleist von Nollendorf*. *Ney* defeated at *Dennewitz* (6th Sept.) by *Bülow*. *Blücher's* passage of the *Elbe* (3rd Oct.), compelled *Napoleon* to leave *Dresden*.

1813 16th to 19th OCTOBER. THE GREAT BATTLE OF LEIPZIG.

Napoleon totally defeated, retreats to France.

Battle of *Hanau*. *Napoleon* defeats the Bavarian Field-Marshal *Wrede*.

- 1814 The Allies enter France from different sides (*Wellington from Spain*). *Napoleon*, after being successful at *Brienne*, *Montmirail* and *Monte-
reau*, is defeated at *Laon* by *Blücher*, and at *Arcis sur Aube* by
Schwarzenberg.
Storming of *Montmartre* and entrance of the *Allies into Paris* (31st
March). Abdication of *Napoleon* at *Fontainebleau* (11th April).
His departure for Elba and *return of the Bourbons*. *Louis XVIII.*,
King of France. *First Peace of Paris* (30th May).
France gets the boundaries of 1792. The Princes, who were expelled
by *Napoleon*, return to their Estates.
Beginning of the *Congress of Vienna* (1st Nov., 1814, to 9th June,
1815).
- 1815 (1st March.) *Napoleon* returns from *Elba* and marches towards *Paris*.
(*Ney* deserts from the Bourbons.) *The Hundred Days*. *Napoleon*
proscribed by the Powers.
16th June. Battles of *Ligny* (unfavorable for *Blücher*), and at
Quatrebras (*Ney* repulsed). Death of the Duke of Brunswick-Oels.
- 1815 18th JUNE. BATTLE OF WATERLOO OR BELLE ALLIANCE. BLÜCHER.
Napoleon, at first having the advantage over *Wellington*, is totally
defeated by *Blücher*.
7th July. *Second taking of Paris*. *Louis XVIII.* comes again on the
throne.
7th Aug. *Napoleon*, who had surrendered to the *English*, is brought
by them to *St. Helena*.
13th Oct. *Joachim Murat* in trying to land at *Calabria*, was taken
prisoner and shot.
20th Nov. *Second Peace of Paris*. *Napoleon* deposed and banished.
France gets back her boundaries of 1790.
- 1815 *The Vienna Congress*. Germany a Confederation. Act of federation
(8th June), and act of closure of the Congress of Vienna (9th June).
Important changes in the configuration of Europe.
26th Sept. *The Holy Alliance* at *Paris* (*Alexander I.*, *Frederick*
William III. and *Francis II.*). Joined afterwards by most of the
reigning Kings and Princes of Europe.

1818 Demagogical intrigues in Germany and Congress of Carlsbad (1819).

1820 Prince *Metternich* at the head of German diplomacy.

Revolutionary movements in the south of Europe.

The league of the *Carbonari*. Congress of *Laybach* and of *Verona* (1822).

1818-1844 *Charles XII.* John (Bernadotte), king of Sweden.

1820-1830 *George IV.*, king of England.

1823 French intervention against the *Liberals* in *Spain*.

Battle of the *Trocadero*, 31st August, (Duke of Angoulême).

1821 (5th May). *Death of Napoleon in St. Helena*.

1821-1829 *War of Independence* of the *Greeks* against the *Turks*. *Philhellenes*. Lord *Byron* († 1824 in Missolonghi).

1824 *Charles X.* of France.

1825 *Alexander I.* †. *Nicholas I.* (his brother), Emperor of Russia.

The *Turks* devastate *Morea*. *Treaty of London* between *Great Britain* (*Canning*), *Russia*, and *France* on behalf of *Greece*.

1825 *Louis*, king of *Bavaria*. Advance of art in Germany; Painters: *Cornelius*, *Overbeck*, *Kaulbach*; Sculptors: *Schwanthaler* and *Rauch*.

1826 Fall of Missolonghi. Destruction of the Janissaries by Sultan Mahomed II.

1827 (20th Oct. Naval battle of *Navarino* (destruction of the Turkish Navy),

1828-1829 RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The Russian armies cross the Balkans (*Diebitsch Sabalkansky*) and enter Asia (*Paskiewitsch Eriwansky*).

Peace of Adrianople. Russia assumes the Protectorate over *Serbia*, *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*.

Greece an Independent Kingdom. *Otho* of *Bavaria* becomes *Otho I.*, king of *Greece* (1833).

1830 *Algiers* conquered by the French (5th July).

1830 27th to 29th JULY. THE JULY REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

Charles X. (Minister *Polignac*) deposed and *Louis Philippe of Orleans* chosen King of France..

1830-1838 *William IV.* of England.

1830 *First Railroad in Europe* (between Manchester and Liverpool).
George Stephenson.

1830-1833 *The Belgians revolt against Holland. Separation of Belgium from Holland. Leopold I., of Coburg, King of Belgium, (1831-1865).*

1831-1833 Revolt of the Poles in Warsaw. *Dictator Cieliecki.*

Courageous resistance of the Poles under *Szczynecki.*

Battles of *Praga* and *Ostrolenka* (1831). *Paskiewitch* takes Warsaw and becomes Governor of Poland.

Poland joined to Russia, but with its particular government.

Political disturbances in Switzerland, Italy and Germany.

Turkish-Egyptian war between *Sultan Mahmud II.* and *Mehemet Ali*, Viceroy of Egypt. The Egyptians enter Asia as victors. Russia and the other European Powers mediate peace.

Vice-Kingdom of Egypt is granted extension.

1832 *Don Pedro*, formerly Emperor of Brazil, expels the usurper *Don Miguel* and reinstates *his daughter Maria* (married to Ferdinand of Coburg) as constitutional Queen of Portugal.

1833 *Ferdinand VII. of Spain* —. Civil war about the succession (— 1840). Claimant of the crown, *Don Carlos*, put aside by General *Espantero*. *Isabella*, Ferdinand's daughter, made Queen of Spain under the regency of her mother, *Christina*.

1834 Foundation of the Prussian *German League, Zollverein.*

1835 *Francis I.* —. *Ferdinand* (his son) Emperor of Austria.
First Railroad in Germany between Nuremburg and Fürth.

- 1837 *William IV. of England* †. *Victoria* of Kent, Queen of England. She marries *Albert*, Prince of Coburg (1840).
Hanover becomes an independent kingdom under *Ernest August*.
War of Russia with the Carcassians.
- 1840-1861 *Frederick William IV.*, King of Prussia.
- 1842 5th to 7th May. Great conflagration in Hamburg.
- 1847 Disturbances in Switzerland instigated by the Jesuits. *War of the Sunderbund* and expulsion of the Jesuits. *Pope Pius IX.* gives the impulse to liberal movements in Italy.
- 1848 24th FEB. REVOLUTION OF FEBRUARY IN PARIS.
Louis Philippe declared to have forfeited the French throne. *Republic* proclaimed. Presidents: *Lamartine*, *Cavaignac*, and then (from 10th Dec.) *Louis Napoleon*, son of *Louis Bonaparte*.
Liberal movements in Germany and adjoining countries.
- 13th March. Metternich expelled from Vienna.
The Regiment of the Aula and the Diet.
Windischgrätz coerces the city. Abdication of the Emperor *Ferdinand* (Dec.); *Francis Joseph* (*Ferdinand's* nephew), his successor.
Minister *Schwarzenberg* († 1852).
- 18th March. Revolution in Berlin. The constitutional Diet. Its dissolution by Ministers *Brandenburg* and *Manteuffel* (3rd Dec.)
The new Constitution (published 31st Jan., 1850).
- 1848 29th March. German preliminary Parliament.
- 18th May. Opening of the German National Assembly at Frankfurt.
Henry von Gagern its President.
Archduke John elected regent (29th June). Dissolution of the German Diet. Fundamental laws and Constitution of the Empire. *Frederick William IV.*, elected German Emperor, refuses Crown and Constitution.
- The Empire's regent gives up his dignity (Dec., 1849).
Diet renewed (May, 1851).

1848 Beginning of the conflict between the *Duchies Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark*. Germany assists the Duchies at first but afterwards allows their being disarmed by *Austria and Prussia* (1851).

Insurrection in Hungary. *Kossuth* dictator of Hungary. The Austrian Field Marshal *Haynau* defeats the Hungarians with the help of a Russian army (1849).

War of Sardinia (*King Charles Albert*) with *Lombardy and Venice* against *Austria*. *Radetzky* defeats the Italians at *Custoza* (July 1848) and at *Nozara* (March, 1849). Abdication of *Charles Albert* in favor of his son *Victor Emanuel*.

Subjection of the Insurgents by *Radetzky* (Aug., 1849).

Peace with Sardinia. *Pius IX.* flees from Rome. The Republic founded to replace the Papal States, subjected to the Pope, by a French army (*Oudinot*), (Aug., 1849).

1851 *First Great Industrial Exhibition* in the *Crystal Palace* in *London* (*Hyde Park*).

1851, 2nd Dec. *The "Coup d'état"* of *Louis Napoleon*. National Assembly dissolved.

1852, 2nd DEC. LOUIS NAPOLEON, PRINCE-PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, IS PUBLICLY PROCLAIMED EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AS NAPOLEON III., AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE IN PARIS. *Napoleon III.* (1852-1870 † 1873).

1853-1856 *Eastern Affairs*. War between *Turkey and Russia*. *Crimean War*.

Turkey refuses the Russians the protectorate demanded over the Greek Christians in the Ottoman Empire. Occupation of *Moldavia and Wallachia* by the Russians. Declaration of war by Sultan *Abdul Medjid* against *Nicholas I.* (Oct.). Destruction of the Turkish navy at *Sinope* (30th Nov., 1853).

France and England soon after also declare war against *Russia* (March, 1854). Blockade of the *Baltic* and of the *Black Sea* through the *English-French Navy*. *Expedition to the Crimea*. Battle at the *Alma*. Bombardment of *Sebastopol* (Nov., 1854). Battle of *Inkermann*. Treaty of *Alliance between England, France and Austria* (2nd Dec., 1854).

1855 *Nicholas I.* (2nd March). Succeeded by his son *Alexander II.* (1855-1881). Sardinia joins the Allies. Taking of the south side of *Sebastopol* by the Allies (8th Sept.).

The Turkish Fort Kars surrenders to the Russians.

1856 The Sultan issues a Firman authorizing free exercise of religion—the *Hat-i-Humaium* (18th Feb.).

1856, 30th March. Conclusion of peace by the *Treaty of Paris* between *Russia on the one part* and *Turkey, France, England and Sardinia on the other*. The conditions are: The giving up of the particular Russian protectorate over the principalities of the Danube and the Greek Christians in Turkey; the cession of a part of Bessarabia at the mouths of the Danube by Russia in favor of the free navigation on the Danube, the obligation of Russia and Turkey neither to keep nor to found a naval arsenal along the coast of the Black Sea, and the restriction of Russian and Turkish war-fleet on the Black Sea to a certain number of ships.

1857 Insurrection of the *Sepoy regiments* in *East India* against *English dominion*. The insurgents take the *city of Delhi*. *Nana Sahib*. Delhi retaken by the English (20th Sept.). *General Havelock*.

1858-1860 Hostilities continue in India, but are decided in England's favor. *East India* becomes *Crown possessions*.

1858 (9th Oct.). *William, Prince of Prussia, becomes Prince Regent*, having been *Proxxy for his brother for a year*. *Frederick William IV.* stricken with apoplexy (Oct., 1857).

1859 *Alexander Humboldt* in Berlin (6th May).

1859 (May to July). *French-Italian War*.

Caused by the endeavor of the Italians to attain National Unity and deliverance from the Influence of Austria; also by differences between *Sardinia* and *Austria*. *Louis Napoleon* takes the part of *Sardinia*. Flight of the Archduke of Tuscany (27th April), and of the Duke of Modena and the Regentess of Parma—29th April. Austria declares war against Sardinia. Austrians defeated by the French and Sardinians at *Magenta* (4th June) and at *Solferino* (24th June).

8th July. Preliminaries of Peace at *Villafranca*. *Austria* cedes *Lombardy* to *France*, and *France* gives it to the King of *Sardinia*. All the Italian States to form a Confederacy under the supervision of the Pope.

10th Nov. *Treaty of Zurich* signed. *Austria*, *France* and *Sardinia*.

1860 Incorporation of *Tuscany*, *Modena*, *Parma* and *Romagna* with the *Kingdom of Sardinia*.

Sardinia consents to cede the provinces of *Savoy* and *Nice* to *France*. Annexation of these countries to *France* (14th June).

1860-1861 Renewed hostilities in Italy, in favor of a *united Kingdom of Italy*, under *Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia*. *General Garibaldi*. Pope Pius IX. remains in *Rome* under the protection of the French troops of occupation, stationed there since 1849.

1861 18th Feb. *Opening of the General Italian Parliament at Turin*, under King *Victor Emmanuel* of Italy.

Ministry of *Cavour*. The Kingdom of Italy consists now of the whole Apenine Peninsula, with the exception of *Venice* and *Rome* with the territories of the Papal States.

1861 (2nd Jan.) *Frederick William IV.* [†]. *Prince-Regent* becomes King of Prussia as *William I.*
Bismark, *Prime Minister*.

26th Feb. The statutes of the new Constitution for the Austrian Monarchy published.

17th March. *Abolition of Serfdom* in *Russia*.

1861 (*April*) to 1865 (*May*). WAR BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

1861 The disputes between the *Abolitionists* and *Slaveholders* become more and more violent, since the election of President *Lincoln*, and threaten the preservation of the *Union*. *Unionists* and *Secessionists*. In February the States *South Carolina*, *Mississippi*, *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Georgia* and *Louisiana*, secede from the Union and form the *Southern Confederacy*. *Jefferson Davis* its president.

4th March. President *Abraham Lincoln* enters into office.

Confederates attack *Fort Sumter* (11th April).

War between the Union and the Confederacy. During the summer the States *North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Texas* and *Arkansas* secede from the Union.

21st July. Defeat of the Union army at *Bull Run* or *Manassas Junction*.

1862 26th April. *New Orleans* taken by the *Unionists*.

1863 1st Jan. President *Lincoln* proclaims abolition of *Slavery*.

1865 9th April. *General Lee* surrenders to *General Grant*.

12th April. Union troops take *Richmond* and *Mobile*.

14th April. President *Lincoln* assassinated by *Wilkes Booth*.

Vice-President Johnson sworn in as *President*, 15th April.

A few weeks later the *Southern States* submit.

1861-1867 THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION — undertaken in common by *France, England* and *Spain*, because of financial troubles with the President *Juarez*. Later *France* alone undertakes to bring the *Mexican troubles* to order with the intention of forming a *Monarchy*. Ends inglorious, because of the *North American* protest against *French* occupation of *Mexico*.

14th Dec. *Prince Albert* †. *Prince Consort* of *England*.

1862 22nd Oct. *King Otho I.* deposed. *Provisional Government* in *Greece*.

1863 30th March. *Prince William*, son of *Duke Christian of Sonderburg-Glücksburg*, elected *King of Greece* and assumes the reign under the name of *George I.* (6th June). *England* cedes the *Ionian Isles* to *Greece* (6th June, 1864).

1863 15th Nov. *Frederick VII.*, *King of Denmark*, and *Duke of Schleswig-Holstein* and *Lauenburg* †. With him the male branch of the elder royal line becomes extinct. *Christian IX.*, *Duke of Sonderburg-Glücksburg*, who had been declared *Heir of the whole of the Danish possessions* through the *London Protocol* (1852), assumes the reign over *Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein* and *Lauenburg*. With him the younger royal line mounts the throne.

1864 *1st Feb. to 30th Oct. War of Austria and Prussia against Denmark.*

1864, *10th April. The Archduke Maximilian of Austria* accepts the *Imperial Crown of Mexico*, offered to him by *France* and the *Mexican Notables*. Maximilian under the protection of the French army.

1864, *26th July. New Peace Conference in Vienna.*

16th Sept. Convention between France and Italy. The King of Italy accepts the obligation, to transfer his residence from Turin to Florence, to leave unharmed and to protect the Pope's Dominions; and France accepts that of removing her troops of occupation from Rome within two years.

1864, *30th Oct. Peace of Vienna* ends the Danish War.

King *Christian IV.* gives up his claims to the Duchies of the Elbe and cedes them to the German Powers.

1865, *14th Aug. Convention of Gastein.* New adjustment of the rights gained by *Austria* and *Prussia* through the *Peace of Vienna*. The administration of Holstein provisionally confided to Austria, and that of Schleswig to Prussia.

1866 January. Prussia opposes in Schleswig-Holstein the efforts to call together the States and the enthronement of the Duke Frederick of Augustenburg, and threatens Austria to break the existing Alliance.

March. *Austria* persists in her policy with regard to the Duchies of the Elbe.

May. *Napoleon* tries in vain to bring together a *Conference* for the settlement of the disputes between *Austria* and *Prussia*.

1st June. *Austria* submits the decision of the Schleswig-Holstein question to the Confederation (2nd June). *Prussia* denounces this as a breach of the *Treaty of Gastein*.

7th June. *General Manteuffel, Governor of Schleswig*, enters Holstein.

11th June. Closing of the *Holstein Diet* in *Itzehoe* by the *Prussians*.

12th June. *The Austrians and Duke Frederick leave Holstein under protest.*

14th June. *The Austrian proposal to mobilize the Federal Army, with the exception of the German troops, is accepted by the Federal Diet. Prussia declares her withdrawal from the Confederation and the dissolution of the latter, on account of its being violated by the acceptance of Austria's proposal.*

15th to 17th June. *The Prussians march into Hanover and Saxony and war begins.*

1866 June and July. *War of the German Confederation. At the same time war of Italy (the ally of Prussia) against Austria, over the possession of Venetia.*

Causes of the German war: The aim of Prussia to extend her dominion and influence, and to reorganize the German Confederacy. On Prussia's side are Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, the cities of the Hansa, the majority of the Thuringian States, and several other smaller States; on Austria's side: Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, Hanover, Saxony, both Hesses, Nassau, and also some of the smaller States.

23rd June. *Capture of the Elector of Hesse and his abdication (Sept)*

24th June. *Battle of Custozza. The Italians defeated by the Austrians.*

29th June. *The Hanoverians capitulate.*

27th June to 3rd July. *Prussian victories over the Austrians and Saxons in Bohemia.*

1866 3rd July. *Battle of Königgrätz or Sadowa. Complete defeat of the Austrians and Saxons by the joint Prussian armies.*

Austria offers an Armistice, cedes Venetia to France, and invokes the mediation of Napoleon.

26th July. *Preliminaries of Peace at Nicolsburg between Austria and Prussia. Austria acknowledges the dissolution of the German Confederation, and consents to a new configuration of Germany outside of the Empire of Austria; the Emperor promises moreover to acknowledge the closer Confederation to be founded by Prussia*

North of the Main, and consents to the *States South* of this line forming a *Union* : the *King of Saxony* to keep *his territory*, but to make certain concessions to Prussia. *Austria* cedes *Venetia* to *Italy*, *their share of the possessions of Schleswig-Holstein* to *Prussia*, and moreover engages compensation for expenses of war.

1866 18th Aug. *Foundation of the North-German Confederation by Prussia and her Allies.* A joint Parliament to be convened, and the chief military direction confided to Prussia.

1866 23rd Aug. *Peace of Prague.* Confirmation and final settlement of the *Nicolausburg preliminaries*.

3rd Oct. *Conclusion of the Peace negotiations between Italy and Austria*, soon followed by the cession of *Venetia* and the *Quadrilateral* to *Italy*.

Prussia declares the *States of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, Nassau, Hesse-Hamburg, and the free city of Frankfort* with its territory, incorporated in its body politic.

21st Oct. *Peace with Saxony.* *Saxony* joins the *North-German Confederation* and pays a war indemnity to *Prussia*. *King John* of *Saxony* returns from *Austria*.

1867 Jan. *The Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein annexed by Prussia.*

1867 Feby. *Restoration of the Hungarian Constitution of 1848.* Ministry of *Von Beust*.

1867 24th Feb. *Opening of the First North German Parliament in Berlin* to consider the *Constitution* agreed on by the 22 *Governments of the North-German Confederation*.

March. *Differences between Prussia and France* in regard to the right to garrison *Luxemburg*, and to its possession, which the *King of Holland* was about to sell to *France*. Publication of the *Federal and Military Treaties of Prussia* with *Bavaria, Würtemberg* and *Baden*.

17th April. *Closing of the North-German Parliament after accepting the Constitution of the Confederation.*

- 1867 11th May. *Close of the London Conference about the Luxemburg Question.* Luxemburg to belong to the King of Holland as a separate *Grand-Duchy* and to be a neutral State. The fortifications of the city of Luxemburg to be razed.
- 1867 15th May. *Juarez* takes the city of *Queretaro* in *Mexico*. The *Emperor Maximilian I.* deserted by France and oppressed by the Republicans, has to surrender to them and is soon after (19th June) shot.
- 1867 Oct. *Garibaldi* and his volunteers enter the Papal Dominion.
3d Nov. *Battle of Mentana.* *Garibaldi* defeated and taken prisoner — sent to *Caprera*.
- 1868 Sept. *Revolution in Spain.* Queen *Isabella* leaves Spain and goes to Paris. *Provisional Government.*
- 1869 May. *Serrano* declared Regent of Spain.
17th Nov. *Opening of the Suez Canal.*
8th Dec. *Ecumenical Council* met in *Rome*.
- 1870 2nd Jan. *Napoleon* nominates the *Ministry of Ollivier*.
- 1870 (17th July) to 1871 (26th Feb.). FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.
Cause: The Candidacy to the Spanish throne of Prince *Leopold of Hohenzollern*, the refusal of the apology of *William I.* to *Louis Napoleon*, and the supposed insult to the French Ambassador *Beneditti* by the King of Prussia at Ems.
Real cause: *France's jealousy of Prussia's growing power and of that of the North-German Confederation.*
- 1870 17th July. *France declares war against Prussia and the North-German Confederation.*
Prussia, according to the Federal Treaties of 1866, is joined by the South-German States; the rest of Europe neutral.
18th July. *The Council of Rome* accepts the *Dogma of the Pope's Infallibility* and adjourns.
- 1870 6th AUG. BATTLE OF WORTH — DEFEAT OF MACMAHON.
11th Aug. SIEGE OF STRASBURG begins.

1870 14th to 18th AUG. THE THREE BATTLES OF METZ.

14th Aug. The first Army (*Steinmetz*) defeats a part of *Bazaine's* Army at *Courcelles*.

16th Aug. The second Army (Prince *Frederick Charles*) again defeats *Bazaine* at *Mars la Tours*.

18th Aug. *Great Victory* of the Germans under King *William I.* at GRAVELOTTE.

Retreat of the French frustrated. Locked in the Fortress of **Metz** by the two Armies, the other Armies in the North prevent *MacMahon* liberating *Bazaine*.

1870 1st SEPT. BATTLE OF SEDAN. TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH UNDER MACMAHON. Capitulation of the French with 85,000 men, after 25,000 men had been taken prisoners in the battle.

2nd SEPT. NAPOLEON III. SURRENDERS TO KING WILLIAM I.

He is sent as prisoner to *Wilhelmshöhe* near *Cassel*—goes afterward to *England*.

4th Sept. *Napoleon III. deposed* and the *Regency under the Empress Eugenie* abolished. *Republic proclaimed. The Government of National Defense.* (*Trochu, E. Arago, Jules Favre, Crémieux, Gambetta, Jules Simon, etc.*).

9th Sept. *Laon* taken by the Germans.

1870 19th Sept. *Beginning of the SIEGE OF PARIS.*

20th Sept. *Taking of Rome by the Italians* after the French had recalled their *troops of occupation*, and after *Victor Emanuel* had withdrawn his submission to the convention of September, 1864.

23rd Sept. *Toul* surrenders after a vigorous resistance.

28th Sept. STRASBURG *surrendered*.

11th Oct. *Storming of Orleans* by the Bavarians (*von der Tann*)

15th and 24th Oct. Capitulation of *Soissons* and *Schelestadt*.

18th Oct. Battle of *Châteaudun* and storming of the city.

- 1870 27th OCT. CAPITULATION OF METZ. Marshal Bazaine surrenders Metz and his army (of 170,000 men).
- 8 and 10th Nov. Surrender of *Verdun* and *Neu-Breisach* to the Germans.
- 9th Nov. The Bavarians *retreat from Orleans* before the superior French force (*Army of the Loire*).
- 1870 16th Nov. *Duke of Aosta*, son of Victor Emanuel, *elected king by the Spanish Cortes under the name of Amadeus I.*
- 27th and 28th Nov. Battle and surrender of *Amiens*.
- 2nd-4th Dec. The *Battles of Orleans*. (*Grand-duke of Mecklenburg, Prince Frederick Charles and von der Tann.*) *Retaking of Orleans by the Germans* in the night, 4th and 5th Dec.
- 27th Dec. *Beginning of the Bombardment of Paris under the direction of General Count von Moltke.*
- 1871 3rd Jan. *Battle of Bapaume. Retreat of the French. Advance of the Germans.*
- 15th to 17th Jan. BATTLES OF BELFORT. The French Army, under Bourbaki, tries to storm the entrenchments of Gen. Von Werder and to relieve Belfort, but is repulsed.
- 1871 18th Jan. King William I. accepts the Imperial crown offered him by the German Princes—after Würtemberg, Baden and the southern part of Hesse have joined the North German Confederation—a few days after Bavaria also joins the New Empire.
- Re-establishment of the German Empire (1st Jan.).
- 1871 18th Jan. *William I. of Prussia proclaimed Emperor at Versailles.*
- 19th Jan. Defeat of the French (Faidherbe) at *St. Quentin*.
- 28th JAN. CAPITULATION OF ALL THE FORTS OF PARIS in consequence of the bombardment and famine, and the defeat of all of the armies of relief.
- Armistice of three weeks (Bismark and Jules Favre), afterwards prolonged several times.

- 1871 1st Feb. *Meeting of a French National Assembly at Bordeaux*, in consultation about the Peace.
- 17th Feb. *M. Thiers elected chief of Executive Power of the French Republic.*
- 26th Feb. *Count Bismark, Thiers and Jules Favre sign a preliminary peace at Versailles*, under reservation of the consent of the National Assembly at Bordeaux.
- France cedes *German Lorraine with Metz and Alsace*, with the exception of Belfort, and promises to pay 5 milliards of francs within three years (200,000,000 £), 25th Feb., signed 26th Feb.; accepted by the National Assembly 1st March.
- 18th March. *Social Democratic Revolution in Paris. Rule of the Commun.*
- 21st March. Opening of the First German Imperial Diet. *Chancellor Bismark made Prince.*
- 1871 10th May. *Peace of Frankfort. Ratification of the Peace of Versailles.*
- 28th May. *Storming of Paris* by the troops of the Government, (MacMahon).
- 1872 2th July. *Expulsion of the Jesuits* from the German Empire.
- 1873 9th Jan. *Napoleon III. -- in England* (Chiselhurst).
- 11th Feb. *Amadeus I. voluntarily resigns his reign* in Spain.
- 11th May. Church laws in Prussia for the regulation of the relations between *Church and State.*
- 24th May. Resignation of *Thiers* and his Ministry accepted, and Marshal *MacMahon* elected President of the French Republic.
- 20th Nov. MacMahon's power extended to 7 years. Vain efforts of the Legitimists (Count Chambord), Orleanists and Bonapartists to restore a Monarchy in France.
- 1874 3rd Jan. The Spanish Minister-president *Castelar* resigns. Marshal *Serrano* elected in his place, and 27th Feb. made President of the executive power of the Spanish Republic.
- Monarchical intrigues of the Carlists.

May. Completion of the Prussian Church laws, restraining authority of bishops, with punishment for disobedience; promulgated by the Diet.

15th July. Attempt to assassinate Prince Bismark at Kissingen by Kullmann.

1874 31st Dec. *Alfonso*, Prince of Asturia, proclaimed King of Spain as *Alfonso XII.* by the Army.

Continuation of the conflicts with the Carlists in the northeast provinces of Spain.

1875 (August.) Insurrection of the Christian population in *Herzegovina* and part of *Bosnia* against the misrule of Turkey. The Great Powers combine to effect their pacification.

1876 The *Reform-Program of Count Andrassy*. Nevertheless, the insurgents do not lay down their arms. Equivocal attitude of *Montenegro and Servia*.

1876 *End of Feb.* Total defeat of the *Carlists in Spain*. *Don Carlos* goes to France.

May. Assassination of the German and French consuls in Salonica by fanatical Mussulmans.

1876 Insurrection in *Bulgaria*. Reformatory movements of the *Softas in Constantinople*.

30th May. *Sultan Abdul-Aziz deposed*. His nephew ascends the throne as *Sultan Murad V.*

30th August. *Murad* forced to abdicate. His uncle *Abdul-Hamid* ascends the throne.

Servia (Prince Milan) and Montenegro (Prince Nikita) begin war with Turkey. At first, with alternating fortune for Servia, afterwards to her disadvantage. Cruelties and devastations by the Turks in Bulgaria.

Russia and the other Great Powers of Europe attempt to induce Turkey to accord administrative autonomy to the insurgent provinces, and to give guarantees on the ground of Andrassy's Program.

28th Oct. to the end of the year. *Armistice* after the advance of the Turks into Servia; at the same time uninterrupted preparations for war in *Russia* and *Turkey*. Preliminary conference of the Great Powers in Constantinople, without the participation of Turkey. Prolongation of the Armistice to 1st March, 1877. The Grand-vizier *Midhat-Pasha* and his constitutional regulations for all Turkey.

1877 January. *The Conference* with the participation of Turkey.

20th Jan. Closing of the Conference after ineffectual attempts to induce Turkey to yield, and after the proclamation of the Turkish Constitution.

5th Feb. *Midhat-Pasha* dismissed and banished, succeeded by *Edhem-Pasha*.

21th April. *Russia declares war against Turkey*.

1877 (April) to 1878 (March). *Russo-Turkish War*.

The Russians enter the Turkish dominions in Roumania and Armenia.

1877 16th May. Fall of the liberal Ministry of Jules Simon in France.

The clerical-conservative Ministry of de Broglie and de Fourtou.

Closing of the Chambers (19th May).

1877 July. *The Russians cross the Balkans*.

30th and 31st July. *Battle of Plevna* in Bulgaria. Defeat of the Russians (*Osman Pasha*).

22nd Aug. to the middle of Sept. Desperate fruitless attempts of the Turks under *Suleiman Pasha* to gain *Schlipka Pass* held by the Russians. Nov. *Kars taken by the Russians*.

1877 14th Oct. *New election* in the *French Chambers*; the Republican party wins.

1877 10th Dec. *Plevna taken by the Russians*. *Osman Pasha*, with his whole army, taken prisoners.

1878 *Servia* and *Montenegro* again join in the war against Turkey.

8th Jan. The Turkish Army (30,000 men) surrender to the Russians. *Philippopolis* (10th Jan.) and *Adrianople* (29th Jan.) taken. *Armistice* (31st Jan.)

- 1878 9th Jan. Victor Emanuel \dagger . Humbert I. succeeds.
 7th Feb. Pope Pius IX. (Mastai Ferretti) \dagger . Leo XIII. (Gioacchino Pecci) elected 20th Feb.
- 1878 3rd March. *Peace Parliament* at *San Stefano* between Russia and Turkey.
 11th May and 2nd June. Attempts of Höbel and Dr. Nobiling on the life of the German Emperor, William I.
 13th June to 13th July. *Berlin Congress on the Eastern Question*.
 Bulgaria (between the Balkans and the Danube) an autonomous principality; Eastern Roumelia a principality under Turkish supremacy. Roumania, to be independent, must give up Bessarabia to Russia and receives Dobrudscha.
 Servia and Montenegro become sovereign States and receive extended boundaries.
 Greece to adjust her boundaries in Thessalia and Epirus.
 Bosnia and Herzegovina to be occupied and administered by Austria.
 Russia to receive part of North Armenia with Batoum, Kars and Ardahan.
 4th June. Separate treaty between England and Turkey. England takes possession of the Island of Cyprus.
 19th Aug. The Austrians take, after a vigorous resistance, Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia.
- 1879 3rd Jan. *Marshal MacMahon resigns*. Jules Grévy elected President of the French Republic (30th Jan.).
 29th April. Prince Alexander of Battenberg elected Prince as Alexander I. of Bulgaria.
 1st June. Louis Napoleon, son of Napoleon III., killed in the war (of the English) in Zululand.
- 1880 17th Feb. *Ministry of Gladstone* in England.
- 1881 13th March. Assassination of Alexander II. of Russia.
 26th March. Roumania becomes a kingdom.

- 1881 May. Expedition of the French to North Africa to chastise the Kroumirs—they obtain the Protectorate over Tunis.
- 1881 August. *Irish Land Bill*.
- 14th Nov. *Gambetta*—"The Great Ministry" in France.
- 1882 2nd Feb. The Egyptian Assembly of Notables desire of the Khedive the confirmation of their Constitution.
- Arabi Bey, Minister of War.
- Interference of France and England on account of the Control of Finances
- Beginning of the Egyptian disorders.
- 20th May. Anglo-French Naval Demonstration before Alexandria. Arabi fortifies the Harbor of Alexandria. Riot and bloodshed in Alexandria (11th June).
- 11th to 12th July. The French Navy leaves Alexandria. The English (under Seymour) bombard the Forts. The English occupy the city.
- 1882 29th July. The French Chambers refuse to the Ministry of Freycinet a credit for the intervention in Egypt. The Ministry retires. England stands alone against Egypt.
- 13th Sept. *Wolsley storms Tel-el-Kebir. Cairo taken. Arabi taken prisoner* (14th Sept).
- The Khedive under English protection.
- 1882 2nd June. Garibaldi †. 31st Dec. Gambetta †.
- 1883 13th Feb. Richard Wagner †.
- 22nd Feb. *The Ministry of Jules Ferry in France*.
- Thibaudin, Minister of War.
- 9th Sept. Opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad.
- 3rd-5th Nov. *Mahdi destroys the Egyptian army under Hicks-Pasha in Soudan*.
1884. 18th Jan. The English send *General Gordon* without troops to *Khartum* to settle the disturbances in Soudan.

- 20th March. *Gordon shut in Khartum by Mahdi.*
- 11th May. *Treaty of Tientsin between China and France.*
- 6th June. *Treaty of France with Anam.*
- November. *Lord Wolseley's expedition to Soudan to relieve Gordon Khartum taken by Mahdi (Jan. 1885). Gordon assassinated.*
- 15th Nov.—March 1885. *Congo Conference in Berlin.*
- 1885 22nd May. Victor Hugo †.
- 23rd July. Ulysses S. Grant †.
- 7th July. Insurrection in Anam against the French.
- 25th Nov. *Alphonso XII.* of Spain †. The Queen Maria Christina becomes Regentess.
- 28th Dec. *Jules Grévy* reelected President of France. The Ministry Brisson resigns—Freycinet.
- 1886 31st July. Franz Liszt †.
- 28th Oct. *Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World"* unveiled, New York Harbor, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of representatives of the United States and France.
- 1887 1st Dec. *Jules Grévy* resigns.
- 3rd Dec. *Sadi-Carnot* elected President of the French Republic.
- 1888 9th March. *William I., German Emperor* †.
- 15th June. *Frederick III., German Emperor* †.
- William II., German Emperor.*
- 1889 27th Jan. *Election of Boulanger* in France.
- 1890 24th Nov. *William III., King of Holland* †.
- Queen Emma made Regentess.



THE ROMAN EMPERORS.

EMPERORS OF THE JULIAN FAMILY.

31 B. C.—68 A. D.

	B.C.	A.D.
<i>Augustus</i>	31-	14
	A. D.	
Tiberius	14-	37
Caligula	37-	41
Claudius	41-	54
Nero	54-	68
Galba	}	68- 69
Otho		
Vitellius		

THE FLAVIAN FAMILY.

Vespasian	69-	79
Titus	79-	81
Domitian	81-	96

THE ADOPTED EMPERORS.

Nerva	96-	98
<i>Trajan</i>	98-	117
Hadrian	117-	138
Antonius Pius	138-	161
Marcus Aurelius	161-	180

THE MILITARY EMPERORS.

Commodus	180-	192
Pertinax	192-	193
Didius Julianus	193	
Septimius Severus	193-	211
Caracalla	211-	217
Macrinus	217-	218
Eliogabalus	218-	222
Alexander Severus	222-	235
Julius Maximinus	235-	238
Gordian	238-	244
Philip, the Arabian	244-	249

Decius	249-	251
Gallus	251-	254
Emilianus	253-	254
Valerian	253-	260
Gallienus	260-	268
Claudius II.	268-	270
Aurelian	270-	275
Tacitus	275-	276
Florian	276	
Probus	276-	282
Carus	282-	284
Numerianus	} his sons	284
Carinus		285
<i>Diocletian</i>		284-305
		313
Maximian		286-305
Constantius Chlorus		292-306
Galerius		292-311
Maxentius		305-312
Severus		307
Maximin		313
Licinius		307-323
<i>Constantine the Great</i>		307-337
Constantine II. (Occid.)		337-340
Constantine II. (Orient.)		337-361
Constans		337-350
Julian, the Apostate		360-363
Jovian		363-364
Valentinian I. (Occid.)		364-375
Valens (Orient)		364-378
Gratian		367-383
Maximus		383-388
Valentinian II.		375-392
Eugen		392-394
<i>Theodosius the Great</i>		379-395

395 Division of the Roman Empire into Western or Latin, and Eastern or Greek, Empires.

WEST ROMAN EMPERORS.

Honorius	395-423
John	423-425
Valentinian III. . . .	425-455
Petronius Maximus	455
Avitus	455-456
Majorian	457-461
Severus	461-465
Ricimer, the Suabian	
Patrician	466-467
Anthemius	467-472
Olybrius	472
Glycerius	473-474
Julius Nepos	474-475
<i>Romulus Augustulus</i>	475-476

*476 End of the Western Empire
through Odoacer.*

EAST ROMAN EMPERORS.

Arcadius	395-408
Theodosius II. . . .	408-450
Marcian	450-457
Leo	457-474
Zeno	474-491
Anastasius	491-518
Justin I. . . .	518-527
Justinian I. . . .	527-565
Justin II. . . .	565-578
Heraclius	610-641
Leo, the Isaurian	717-741
Constantine V. Copronymus	741-775
Irene	780-797
The Macedonian	
Dynasty (Theodora)	867-1056
The Comneni	1057-1204
The Latin Emperors	1204-1261
The Palæologians	1261-1453
Constantine Palæologus	1453
<i>1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks. End of the Eastern Empire.</i>	

EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

<i>Charlemagne</i>	} Rulers over the whole	{	768-814
Louis, le Débonnaire			814-840

A. The German Carolingians.

Louis, the German . . .	843-876
Charles, the Fat . . .	876-887
Arnulf of Carinthia . .	887-899
Louis, the Child . . .	899-911
Conrad I. of Franconia .	911-918

B. The Saxon Emperors.

Henry I.	919-936
Otho I.	936-973
Otho II.	973-983
Otho III.	983-1002
Henry II.	1002-1024

C. House of Franconia.

Conrad II.	1024-1039
Henry III.	1039-1056
Henry IV.	1056-1106
(Rudolph of Swabia . .	1077-1080)
Henry V.	1106-1125
Lothaire of Saxony . .	1125-1137

D. House of Hohenstaufen.

Conrad III.	1138-1152
Frederick I. Barbarossa	1152-1190
Henry VI.	1190-1197
Philip of Swabia . . .	1198-1208
Otho of Brunswick . .	1198-1215
Frederick II.	1215-1250
(Henry Raspe	1246-1247)
(William of Holland . .	1247-1256)
Conrad IV.	1250-1254

Interregnum	1254-1273
Richard of Cornwall . .	1257-1272
Alfonso X., of Castile.	

E. Houses of Hapsburg, Luxemburg, Bavaria, etc.

Rudolph of Hapsburg . .	1273-1291
Adolphus of Nassau . .	1292-1298
Albert I., of Austria . .	1298-1308
Henry VII. of Luxemburg	1308-1313
Louis of Bavaria	1314-1347
(Frederick of Austria . .	1325-1330)

F. House of Luxemburg.

Charles IV. of Bohemia .	1347-1378
(Gunther of Schwarzburg	1349)
Wenceslaus of Bohemia .	1378-1400
(1419)	
Rupert of the Palatinate	1400-1410
(Jossus of Moravia . . .	1410-1411)
Sigismund of Hungary .	1410-1437

G. House of Hapsburg.

Albert II.	1438-1439
Frederick III.	1440-1493
Maximilian I.	1493-1519
Charles V. (I. of Spain)	1519-1556
(1558)	
Ferdinand I.	1556-1564
Maximilian II.	1564-1576
Rudolph II.	1576-1612
Matthias	1612-1619

Ferdinand II.	1619-1637
Ferdinand III.	1637-1657
Leopold I.	1658-1705
Joseph I.	1705-1711
Charles VI.	1711-1740
Charles VII. of Bavaria	1742-1745
Francis I. of Lorraine	1745-1765
(Maria Theresa)	

Joseph II.	1765-1790
Leopold II.	1790-1792
Francis II.	1792-1806

H. House of Hohenzollern.

William I.	1871-1888
Frederick III.	1888
William II.	1888 —

KINGS OF FRANCE.

<i>Charlemagne</i>	} Rulers over the whole Empire of the Franks.	{ 768-814 814-840
Louis, le Débonnaire		

A. The French Carolingians.

Charles II. the Bald	843-877
Louis II. the Stammerer	877-879
Louis III. and Carloman II.	879-884
(Louis III.)	882
Charles III. le Gros	884-887
<i>Eudes, Count of Paris</i>	888-898
Charles, the Simple	898-923
Rudolph (Raoul)	923-936
Louis IV. (d'Outremer)	936-954
Lothaire	954-986
Louis V. the Indolent	986-987

B. The Capets.

<i>Hugh Capet</i>	987-996
Robert	996-1031
Henry I.	1031-1060
Philip I.	1060-1108
Louis VI. le Gros	1108-1137
Louis VII.	1137-1180
Philip II. Augustus	1180-1223
Louis VIII.	1223-1226
<i>Louis IX., St. Louis</i>	1226-1270

Philip III., the Hardy	1270-1285
Philip IV., the Fair	1285-1314
Louis X.	1314-1316
John	1316
Philip V.	1316-1322
Charles IV.	1322-1328

C. House Valois (Capets).

Philip VI.	1328-1350
John II., the Good	1350-1364
Charles V., the Wise	1364-1380
Charles VI.	1380-1422
Charles VII.	1422-1461
Louis XI.	1461-1483
Charles VIII.	1483-1498

D. House Orleans, elder line (Capets).

Louis XII.	1498-1515
<i>Francis I.</i>	1515-1547
<i>Henry II.</i>	1547-1559
Francis II.	1559-1560
Charles IX.	1560-1574
Henry III.	1574-1589

E. House of Bourbon (Capets).

<i>Henry IV. of Navarre</i>	1589-1610
<i>Louis XIII.</i>	1610-1643
<i>Louis XIV.</i>	1643-1715
<i>Louis XV.</i>	1715-1774
<i>Louis XVI.</i>	1774-1792
	($\overline{\text{I}}$ 1793)

F. The First Republic.

The National Convention	1792-1795
The Directory	1795-1799
The Consulate	1799-1804

G. The First Empire.

<i>Napoleon I.</i>	1804-1814
	(1815) -- 1821

H. House of Bourbon restored (Capets).

<i>Louis XVIII.</i>	1814-1824
	(1815)
<i>Charles X.</i>	1824-1830

I. House Orleans, younger line (Capets).

<i>Louis Philippe</i>	1830-1848
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K. Second Republic.

The Presidents: Lamartine, Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon, 1848-1852

L. Second Empire.

Louis Napoleon III. 1852-1870
($\overline{\text{I}}$ 1873)

M. Third Republic.

M. Thiers, Louis Adolphe, appointed chief of the executive power 17th Feb. and President of the French Republic, by the National Assembly, 31st Aug., 1871; resigned 24th May, 1873; $\overline{\text{I}}$ 1877. Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic, 24th May, 1873, to 30th Jan., 1879.

Jules Grévy, President, 30th Jan., 1879, to 28th Dec., 1885, re-elected Sadi-Carnot, 3rd Dec., 1887.

KINGS OF ENGLAND.

Anglo-Saxons.

(The seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy united) 827-1066.

<i>Egbert, of Wessex (801)</i>	827-836
<i>Ethelwolf</i>	836-857
<i>Ethelbert (with Ethelbald, 857-860)</i>	857-866
<i>Ethelred I.</i>	866-871
<i>Alfred the Great</i>	871-901

<i>Edward, the Elder</i>	901-925
<i>Athelstan</i>	925-941
<i>Edmund</i>	941-946
<i>Edred</i>	946-955
<i>Edwy</i>	955-957
<i>Edgar</i>	957-975
<i>Edward II., the Martyr</i>	975-978
<i>Ethelred II.</i>	978-1016
<i>Edmund II. Ironsides</i>	1017

Sweyn	Danish Kings.	1013
Canute, the Great		1017-1035
Harold I. Harefoot		1035-1039
Hardicanute		1039-1042
Edward the	Anglo-Saxon	1042-1066
Confessor		
Harold II.		1066

The Normans.

<i>William I. the Conqueror,</i>	1066-1087
William II.	1087-1100
Henry I.	1100-1135
Stephen of Blois . . .	1135-1154

The Plantagenets.

Henry II.	1154-1189
<i>Richard I. Cœur de Lion,</i>	1189-1199
John	1199-1216
Henry III.	1216-1272
Edward I.	1272-1307
Edward II.	1307-1327
Edward III.	1327-1377
Richard II.	1377-1399

The Houses of Lancaster and of York.

Henry IV. } House	{ 1399-1413
Henry V. } Lancaster.	
Henry VI. } Red Rose.	{ 1413-1422
Edward IV. } House	
Edward V. } York.	{ 1422-1461
Richard III. } White Rose.	
	{ 1461-1483
	{ 1483
	{ 1483-1485

House of Tudor.

<i>Henry VII.</i>	1485-1509
<i>Henry VIII.</i>	1509-1547
<i>Edward VI.</i>	1547-1553
Mary	1553-1558
(Jane Gray)	1554
<i>Elizabeth</i>	1558-1603

House of Stuart.

James I.	1603-1625
Charles I.	1625-1649

The Commonwealth.

Oliver Cromwell

<i>Protector</i>	1653-1658
Charles II. } Stuart. {	1660-1685
James II. } Stuart. {	1685-1688
<i>William III. of Orange</i>	
<i>and Mary</i> (- 1695)	1689-1702
Anne Stuart	1702-1714

House of Hanover.

<i>George I.</i>	1714-1727
(The Pretender James III. Stuart.)	
<i>George II.</i>	1727-1760
(The Pretender Charles Edward, Stuart.)	
George III.	1760-1820
George IV.	1820-1830
William IV.	1830-1837
<i>Victoria</i>	1837 —

AUSTRIA.—HOUSE HAPSBURG.

<i>Francis (II.) I., Emperor</i>	
<i>of Austria</i>	(1792) 1804-1835

Ferdinand I.	1835-1848
<i>Francis Joseph I.</i>	1848 —

BRANDENBURG AND PRUSSIA.

Margraves of Bradenburg.

Albrecht I., the Bear . . .	1142
Waldemar . . .	1317
Henry I.	† 1320

Bavarian Margraves.

Louis I.	1324-1351
Louis II., the Roman . . .	1351-1365
Otho V., the Sluggard . . .	1365-1373

Luxemburg Margraves.

Charles IV.	1373
Wenceslaus, of Bohemia, . .	1373-1378
Sigismund	1378-1415

ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG.

House Hohenzollern.

Frederick I. of Hohen-	
zollern	1415-1440
Frederick II.	1440-1470
Albrecht, Achilles . . .	1470-1486
John, Cicero	1486-1499
Joachim I.	1499-1535

Joachim II.	1535-1571
John George	1571-1598
Joachim Frederick . . .	1598-1608
John Sigismund.	
(1618 Duke of Prussia)	1608-1619
George William	1619-1640
<i>Frederick William I.,</i>	
<i>The Great Elector . . .</i>	1640-1688
Frederick III.	1688-1701
	(1713)

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

House Hohenzollern.

Frederick (III.) I. (1688)	1701-1713
Frederick William I. . .	1713-1740
<i>Frederick II., the Great,</i>	1740-1786
Frederick William II. . .	1786-1797
Frederick William III. . .	1797-1840
Frederick William IV. . .	1840-1861
William I.	1861-1888

From 1871 also Emperor of
Germany.

RUSSIA.

House of Ruric.

Ruric	862
Vladimir the Great . . .	1000
Ivan I. the Great (Vasilowitz)	1477
Ivan II., the Terrible . .	1533-1584

House of Romanoff.

Michael Romanoff	1613-1645
Alexis Michaelowitz . . .	1645-1676
Feodor III.	1676-1682
Ivan	1682-1688
<i>Peter I., the Great (1682)</i>	1689-1725
Catherine I.	1725-1727

Peter II.	1727-1730
Anne	1730-1740
Ivan, of Brunswick . . .	1740-1741
Elizabeth	1741-1762

House of Holstein—Gottorp.

Peter III.	1762
<i>Catherine II., the Great,</i>	1762-1796
Paul I.	1796-1801
Alexander I.	1801-1825
Nicholas I.	1825-1855
Alexander II.	1855-1881
Alexander III.	1881 —

SPAIN.

Ferdinand and Isabella 1479

Castile and Leon.

Aragon.

Joanna and Philip I. . . . 1504

Ferdinand II. 1504

SPAIN UNITED.

Ferdinand V. (Castile)

II. (Aragon) . . . 1512-1516

Charles I. (V. of

Germany 1519) . . . 1516-1556

($\overline{\text{I}}$ 1558)

Philip II. 1556-1598

Philip III. 1598-1621

Philip IV. 1621-1665

Charles II. 1665-1700

Philip V. 1700-1724

Louis I. 1724

Philip V. again . . . 1724-1746

Ferdinand VI. . . . 1746-1759

Charles III. 1759-1788

Charles IV. 1788-1808

Ferdinand VII. . . . 1808-

dethroned by Napoleon 1808

Joseph Bonaparte . . . 1808-1813

Ferdinand VII. again . 1813-1833

Isabella II. 1833-

(married Francis d'Assisi 1846)

(deposed 1868.)

(abdicated 1870.)

Provisional Government.

Amadeus I. 1870-1873

(son of Victor Emanuel.

Republic.

1873-1874.

Alfonso XII. 1874-1885

Alfonso XIII.

Queen Regentess Christina.

THE MOST IMPORTANT POPES.

<i>Leo, the Great</i> . . .	440- 461
<i>Gregory, the Great</i> , . .	590- 604
Zacharias, . . .	741- 752
Stephen III. . . .	752- 757
Hadrian I. . . .	772- 795
Leo III. . . .	795- 816
Nicholas	858- 867
Clement II. . . .	1046-1047
<i>Gregory VII.</i> (Hild.) .	1073-1085
Urban II. (Crusades) .	1088-1099
Pascal II. . . .	1099-1118
Calixtus II. . . .	1119-1124
Hadrian IV. . . .	1154-1159
Alexander III. . . .	1159-1181
<i>Innocent III.</i> . . .	1198-1216
<i>Gregory IX.</i> . . .	1227-1241
Innocent IV. . . .	1243-1254
<i>Boniface VIII.</i> . . .	1294-1303
John XXII. . . .	1316-1334
Innocent VI. . . .	1352-1362
<i>Gregory XI.</i> . . .	1370-1378
Urban VI. . . .	1378-1389

John XXIII. . . .	1410-1415
At the same time Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII.	
Martin V. . . .	1417-1431
Nicholas V. . . .	1447-1455
Pius II. . . .	1458-1464
Alexander VI. . . .	1492-1503
Julius II. . . .	1503-1513
<i>Leo X.</i>	1513-1521
Hadrian VI. . . .	1522-1523
<i>Clement VII.</i> . . .	1523-1534
Paul III. . . .	1534-1549
Paul IV. . . .	1555-1559
<i>Gregory XIII.</i> . . .	1572-1585
<i>Sixtus V.</i>	1585-1590
Innocent XI. . . .	1676-1689
Clement XIV. . . .	1769-1774
Pius VII. . . .	1800-1823
Leo XII. . . .	1823-1829
Pius VIII,	1829-1830
Gregory XVI. . . .	1831-1846
<i>Pius IX.</i>	1846-1878
Leo XIII. . . .	1878—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

<i>George Washington</i>	. . . . .	(¹ / ₁ 1799)	1789-1797
John Adams	. . . . .		1797-1800
Thomas Jefferson	. . . . .		1800-1809
James Madison	. . . . .		1809-1817
James Monroe	. . . . .		1817-1825
John Quincy Adams	. . . . .		1825-1829
Andrew Jackson	. . . . .		1829-1837
Martin Van Buren	. . . . .		1837-1841
William Henry Harrison	. . . . .		1841
John Tyler	. . . . .		1841-1845
James Knox Polk	. . . . .		1845-1849
Zachary Taylor	. . . . .		1849-1850
Millard Fillmore	. . . . .		1850-1853
Franklin Pierce	. . . . .		1853-1857
James Buchanan	. . . . .		1857-1861
Abraham Lincoln	. . . . .	(¹ / ₁ 14th April, 1865)	1861-1865
Andrew Johnson	. . . . .		1865-1869
Ulysses S. Grant	. . . . .		1869-1877
Rutherford B. Hayes	. . . . .		1877-1881
James A. Garfield	. . . . .		1881
Chester A. Arthur	. . . . .		1881-1885
Grover Cleveland	. . . . .		1885-1889
Benjamin Harrison	. . . . .		1889—

I. THE IMPERIAL HOUSE OF JULIAN. — 31 B. C.—68 A. D.

Octavianus Augustus (31 B. C.—14 A. D.) Grand nephew to *Julius Cæsar*.

m. 1) *Scribonia*.
2) *Livia* (widow of Tib. Claud. Nero.).

<i>Julia</i> .		<i>Tiberius</i> , † 37. <i>Drusus</i> , † 9 B.C. (both children of Nero.)	
m. 1) <i>Marcellus</i> .	2) <i>Agrippa</i> .	3) <i>Tiberius</i> .	
C. Cæsar. Lucius Cæsar.	<i>Agrippina</i> .	<i>Agrippa</i> .	<i>Claudius</i> , † 54.
† 3.	† 2.	m. Germanicus.	m. 1) Messalina.
			2) <i>Agrippina</i> .
	<i>Drusus</i> .	<i>Caligula</i> .	<i>Agrippina</i> .
	† 33.	† 41.	the younger.
		m. 1) Domitius.	† 55. m. Nero.
		2) <i>Claudius</i> .	
	<i>Nero</i> , † 68. (Son of Domitius.)		
	m. <i>Octavia</i> .		

m. Married. †. Died.

II. THE CARLOVINGIANS (768-911) (987).

Pepin the Short, † 768.

Carloman, † 771. *Charlemagne*, † 814.

Charles, † 811. *Pepin*, † 810. *Louis, le Débonnaire*, † 840.

Lothaire I., † 855. *Pepin*, † 838. *Louis, the German*, † 876. *Charles, the Bald*, † 877.

(German Carolingian.) (French Carolingian.)

Louis II., Charles, Lothaire II., Carloman. Louis of Saxony. Charles, the Fat. Louis II., the

† 875. † 863. † 869. † 880. † 882. † 888. *Stammer*, † 879.

Arnulf, of Carinthia, † 899.

Louis III.,

Carloman.

Charles, the Simple.

Louis, the Child, † 911.

† 882.

† 884.

† 929.

Louis IV., d'Outremer.

† 954.

Lothaire,

Charles,

Duke of Lorraine,

† 986.

† 992.

Louis V.,

† 987.

III. THE GUELFs AND HOHENSTAUFENS.

1) THE GUELFs.

Guelf IV.

Duke of Bavaria, † 1101.

Guelf V., † 1110.*Henry the Black*, † 1126.*Henry the Proud*,*Guelf VI.*, † 1191.

Judith.

Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, † 1130.

m. Frederick of
Hohenstaufen.

(Son-in-law of Emperor Lothaire.)

Henry the Lion,

Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, † 1195.

Henry, † 1227.

Otto IV., † 1218.*William of Luneburg*, † 1213.m. Agnes of Hohenstaufen,
daughter of Conrad, younger
brother of *Frederick I., Barbarossa*.

m. Beatrix of Hohenstaufen.

(Ancestor of the Houses of
Brunswick and Hanover.)*Otto the Child*,

Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg.

† 1252.

2) THE HOHENSTAUFENS.

Frederick of Staufen.

Duke of Swabia, † 1105.

(Son-in-law of Emperor *Henry II.*)

Frederick II.

Duke of Swabia, † 1147.

m. Judith, daughter of Henry the Black.

Conrad III., † 1152.

Frederick I., Barbarossa, † 1190
m. Beatrice of Burgundy.

Conrad, † 1195.

<i>Henry VI.</i> , † 1197. m. Constance of Sicily.	Frederick of Swabia, † 1191.	Conrad of Swabia, † 1196.	Otho of Burgundy, † 1200.	<i>Philip of Swabia</i> , † 1208.
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Frederick II., the Great Hohenstaufen.
† 1250.

Beatrice,
m. *Otho II.*

Cunigunde,
m. Wenceslaus
of Bohemia.

Beatrice,
m. Ferdinand
of Castile.

Henry of A.,
† 1242.

Conrad II.,
† 1254.

Henry of L.,
† 1272.

Manfred,
† 1266.

Frederick of
Antioch † 1258.

Alfonso X.

Conradin, the last Hohenstaufen,
beheaded 1268.

Constance,
m. *Peter III.*, of Aragon.

IV. THE HOHENZOLLERNS, FROM FREDERICK I., TO WILLIAM I. (1415-

Frederick I., — 1440.

John, | 1464.	<i>Frederick II.</i>, | 1470.	<i>Albrecht Achilles</i>, | 1486.	Frederick, the Younger.
Ironsides.			

<i>John Cicero</i>, | 1499.	Frederick of Ansbach, | 1536.	Sigismund of Bayreuth,
<i>Jochim I.</i>, | 1535.	Albrecht of Mainz, | 1545.	<i>Albrecht I.</i> , of Prussia, | 1568.

<i>Jochim II.</i> , 1571.	John of Kustrine, 1571.	High Master of the German Orders. 1525 Duke of Prussia.
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<i>John George</i> , 1598.	<i>Albrecht II.</i> , 1618.
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<i>Jochim Frederick</i> , 1638.	Anna, 1625.
<i>John Sigismund</i> , — 1619.	m. <i>John Sigismund</i> .

George William, | 1640.*Frederick William, the Great Elector*, | 1688.

Frederick I. (III.), † 1703.

Frederick William I., † 1740.
m. Sophia Dorothea of Hanover.

Frederick II., the Great, † 1786. Aug. William, † 1758. Fred. Henry, † 1802. Ferdinand, † 1813.
m. Elizabeth Christine of Brunswick.

Frederick William II., † 1797. Louis, † 1806. August, † 1843.
m. Louise of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Frederick William III., † 1840. Louis, † 1796. Henry, † 1846. William, † 1851.
m. Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
‡ 1810. Frederick.
 Alexander George.
 Adalbert, Waldemar, Admiral. † 1849.
 † 1873.

Frederick William IV., † 1861. William I., † 1888. Charles, † 1883. Albrecht, † 1872.
m. Elizabeth of Bavaria. m. Augusta of Saxe-Weimar.
 † 1889. Frederick Charles, † 1885. Albrecht.
 Frederick Leopold. Albrecht.
Frederick (William) III., † 1888.
m. Victoria, Princess Royal of England.

William II. Charlotte. Henry Waldemar. Victoria. Sophia Dorothea. Margaret.
m. Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein. † 1879. m. Constantine, Duke of Sparta.

Frederick William. Eitel-Frederick. Adalbert. August William.

V. HOUSE OF HAPSBURG, FROM ALBERT II. TO FRANCIS JOSEPH (1439—)

Albert II., 1439.

Friedrich III., 1493.

m. 1) Mary of Burgundy, 1519. [*2*) Bianca of Milan.]

Philip the Fair, 1506.

Marguerite.

m. Joanna (la Folle), 1555— Daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile.

Charles V. (I.), 1558.

Ferdinand I., 1564.

Philip II., King of Spain, 1598.

Maximilian II., 1576.

Charles.

Philip III., 1621.

Rudolph II., 1612.

Matthias, 1619.

Ferdinand II., 1637.

Anna Maria,
m. *Louis XIII.*

Philip IV., Maria Anna,

1665. m. *Ferdinand III.*

Louis XIV.

Maria Theresa.

m. *Louis XVI.*

Charles II. Marguerite Theresa,

1700. m. *Leopold I.*

Leopold I., 1705.

Louis the dauphin.

m. Max. of Bavaria.

Joseph I. Charles VI.

1711. 1740.

Louis of Burgundy. *Philip V.*, 1749.

Joseph Ferdinand, 1699.

Charles VII., 1745

m. *Francis I.*

Louis XVI. *Joseph II.*, 1799.

Leopold II., 1792.

Maria Caroline. Ferdinand.

Maria Theresa, 1780

m. *Francis I.*

of Lorraine, 1765

Francis II. (I.), 1835.

Maria Antoinette.

m. Louis XVI.

Maria Louise, 1847.

Ferdinand I., abdicated 1848.

1875.

Francis Charles, 1878.

of France, 1793

m. Napoleon I., of France.

Francis Joseph, 1848.

Maximilian I. of Mexico (1864) 1867.

Napoleon (II.) 1832.

Rudolph, 1889.

VI. HOUSES OF TUDOR AND STUART.

1) THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

Henry VII. (Richmond), † 1509.

m. Elizabeth of York.

Henry VIII., † 1547.

- m. 1) Catherine of Aragon 2) Anne Boleyn.
 3) Jane Seymour. 4) Anne of Cleves.
 5) Catherine Howard, 6) Catherine Parr.

Mary,

† 1558.

Daughter of

Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour.

m. Philip II.

of Spain

Elizabeth,

† 1603.

Daughter of

Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour.

Edward VI.,

† 1553.

Son of

Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour.

Margaret,

m. *James IV. of Scotland*.*James I.*, † 1542.*Mary Stuart*, † 1587.

m. 1) Francis II. of France.

2) Henry Darnley.

3) Earl of Bothwell.

James VI. (I.), † 1625.

King of Scotland and England.

(Son of Mary and Henry Darnley.)

2) THE HOUSE OF STUART (1603-1714) (1649).

James I. (VI.), † 1625.*Charles I.*, † 1649.*Elizabeth*,

m. *Frederick V.* of the Palatinate. Their daughter's son is *George I.* of Hanover, with whom, at the death of Queen Anne (1714), the House of *Brunswick* comes to the English throne.

Charles II., † 1685.*Mary*, † 1695.

m. William, Prince of

Orange, *William III.*, † 1702.*Ann*, † 1714.

(Son of Mary d'Este of

Modena), the Elder Pretender, † 1766.

Charles Edward Stuart,

the younger Pretender, † 1788.

Mary,

Louis XIII.

m. 1) Charles Brandon,

duke of Suffolk.

Frances, daughter of

Charles Brandon,

m. Henry Gray,

Marquis of Dorset.

Jane Gray

beheaded in 1553.

VII. THE HOUSE OF BOURBON (1589 1792) AND (1814-1830) (1848).

Henry IV., † 1610.

m. 1. Marguerite de Valois, d. of Henry II. 2. Mary de Medici.

Louis XIII., † 1643.

m. Anne Maria of Spain.

Louis XIV., † 1715.

m. Maria Theresa of Spain.

Louis the dauphin, † 1711.

m. Mary Anne Christine Victoire, of Bavaria.

Louis, Duke of Burgundy.

Philip I., King of

† 1712. m. Mary Adelaide, of Savoy. Spain, † 1746.

Louis XV., † 1774

m. Mary Leczynska, of Poland.

Louis the dauphin, † 1765.

Louis XVI., † 1793.

Louis XVIII., † 1824.

Louis XVII., † 1795.

Charles Ferdinand,

Duke of Berry, † 1820.

Henry (V) Duke of Bordeaux, Comte de Chambord.

Philip I., Duke of Orleans, † 1701.

Philip II., the Regent,

† 1723.

Louis, † 1752.

Louis Philippe, † 1785.

Louis Philippe Joseph, (Égalité),

† 1793.

Louis Philippe I., King of France, † 1850.

Ferdinand, † 1842.

Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris,

born 1838.

VIII. THE HOUSE OF BONAPARTE (NAPOLEON) [1804 (1799)-1814 and 1852 (1848)-]

Charles Bonaparte, † 1783.		m. Maria Latitia Ramolini, † 1836.	
<i>Joseph, Napoleon I., Lucien,</i> King of Naples, Emperor, later of Spain, † 1821.	<i>Elise,</i> of Piombino.	<i>Louis,</i> King of Holland, † 1846.	<i>Karoline,</i> m. <i>Jochim Murat.</i>
† 1844.	<i>Charles Lucien.</i>	m. Hortense.	
m. 1) Josephine Beauharnais. 2) Marie Louise of Austria.	<i>Louis Charles.</i> † 1807.	<i>Louis.</i> † 1831.	<i>Charles Louis</i> as Emperor <i>Napoleon III.,</i> deposed 1870. † 1873. m. Eugenie Montijo.
<i>Francis Joseph, King of Rome,</i> (son of Marie Louise)	<i>Eugene Beauharnais,</i> Duke of Leuchtenburg, † 1821.	<i>Napoleon Louis Eugene</i> John Joseph. b. 1856 — † 1879.	<i>Prince Napoleon,</i> m. <i>Clotilde</i> of Sardinia.
Duke of Reichstadt (<i>Napoleon II.</i>) † 1832.			

IX. THE RUSSIAN SOVEREIGNS. (HOUSES OF ROMANOFF AND HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP.)

1) THE HOUSE OF ROMANOFF (1613-1762).

Michael Romanoff, † 1645.*Alexis Michaelovitch*, † 1676.

<i>Frederic</i> , † 1682.	<i>Sophia</i> , † 1704.	<i>Ivan I.</i> , † 1696.	<i>Peter I., the Great</i> , † 1725.
	Catherine.	<i>Anne</i>	m. <i>Catherine I.</i> , † 1727.
	m. Charles of Mecklenburg.	† 1740.	<i>Alexis</i> , † 1718.
	<i>Anne</i> .		m. Duke Charles of Holstein-Gottorp.
	m. Anton of Brunswick.	<i>Peter II.</i> , † 1730.	<i>Elizabeth</i> , † 1762.
	<i>Ivan VI.</i> , deposed 1741.		<i>Peter III.</i> , † 1762.
			m. <i>Catherine II.</i> , † 1796.

2) THE HOUSE HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP (1762-

Peter III., † 1762.m. *Catherine II.*, † 1796.*Paul I.*, † 1801.

<i>Alexander I.</i> , † 1825.	Constantine, † 1825.	<i>Nicholas I.</i> , † 1855.
		<i>Alexander II.</i> , † 1881.

Nicholas, † 1865. *Alexander III.* Wladimir. *Alexis*.
Nicholas, born 1868.

X. THE HOUSES OF VASA AND BERNADOTTE.

Gustavus Vasa, † 1560.

<i>Eric VII.</i> , deposed 1568.	<i>John II.</i> (III.), † 1592.	<i>Charles IX.</i> , † 1611.
<i>Sigismund</i> , also King of Poland, deposed (1599) 1604.	<i>Catherine</i> , m. John Casimir, Count Palatine of the Rhine.	<i>Gustavus II.</i> , <i>Adolphus</i> , † 1632.
<i>Christine</i> , m. Frederick of Baden.	<i>Charles V.</i> , <i>Gustavus</i> , † 1660.	<i>Christina I.</i> abdicated 1654.
<i>Albertine</i> , m. Christian of Holstein.	<i>Charles XI.</i> , † 1697.	
<i>Adolphus Frederick</i> , † 1771.	<i>Charles VII.</i> , † 1718. <i>Ulrica Eleonora</i> , † 1751. m. <i>Frederick I.</i> , Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.	
<i>Gustavus III.</i> , † 1792.	<i>Charles VIII.</i> , † 1818.	
<i>Gustavus IV.</i> , deposed 1809.	<i>Charles VII.</i> , (<i>John</i>) Bernadotte, successor by adoption, † 1844.	
	<i>Oscar I.</i> , † 1859.	
	<i>Charles VI.</i> , † 1872.	<i>Oscar II.</i> , 1872–
		<i>Gustavus</i> , born 1858.

APPENDIX.

America, the great Western Continent, is about 9,000 miles long, with an area of about 13,668,000 square miles. It is now believed to have been visited by the Norsemen, or Vikings, in the tenth and eleventh centuries; but the modern discovery is due to the sagacity and courage of the Genoese navigator, Christopher Columbus.

1492, Aug. 3, to 1493, March 15. *First Voyage of Columbus* from Palos in Andalusia, on Friday, with vessels supplied by the sovereigns of Spain.

1493, Sept. 25, to 1496, June 11. *Second Voyage of Columbus* from Cadiz, with seventeen vessels and 1,500 persons.

1497, May to Aug. Voyage of John and Sebastian Cabot from Bristol (sent out by Henry VII. of England).

1498, May 30, to 1500, Nov. 25. *Third Voyage of Columbus*. Discovers Trinidad; lands on *Terra firma* without knowing it to be a new continent, naming it *Isla Santa*.

1499, May, to 1500, June. Voyage of Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci. Discovery of Surinam, Paria, Venezuela and the coast of South America.

1500. Gaspar Cortereal discovers Labrador.

1502, May 11, to 1504, Nov. 7. *Fourth (and last) Voyage of Columbus*.

1501-3. Slaves imported into Hispaniola.

1506. Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, May 20.

1506. Juan Díaz de Solís and Vincent Yañez Pinzon discover Yucatan.

1511. Subjugation of Cuba by Diego Velasquez.

1512. The coast of Florida discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon.

1513. Vasco de Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Darien and discovers the South Pacific Ocean.

1517. Mexico discovered by Fernando de Cordova.

1519-21. Conquest of Mexico by Fernando Cortez.

1520. Passage of the Straits of Magellan by Ferdinand Magelhaen.
- 1525-27. Exploration of the coast of Peru by Francisco Pizarro.
1526. Voyage of Sebastian Cabot in the service of Spain.
- 1531-35. Pizarro invades and conquers Peru.
- 1534-35. Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence and sails up as far as the site of Montreal.
- 1539, May, to 1543, Sept. Expedition of Ferdinando de Soto, for the conquest of Florida, with no result. De Soto led his men westward to the Mississippi and explored it to the Ohio.
1540. Expedition of Cartier to the St. Lawrence, with five ships. The French possessions in North America were designated generally as New France.
- 1555-1560-1564. Three attempts of Admiral de Coligny to establish a Protestant (Huguenot) settlement in America. Fort Carolina on the St. John river in Florida.
1565. Construction of three forts on the St. John (Castle of St. Augustine).
- 1576-78. Three voyages of Martin Frobisher in search of a northwest passage.
1585. Sir Walter Raleigh establishes the first English settlement at Roanoke, Virginia.
1604. Foundation of Port Royal (the present Annapolis) in Acadia, now Nova Scotia, by the French.
1607. Jamestown, in Virginia, the first English settlement on the mainland, founded by Lord de la Warr.
1608. *Quebec founded by the French.*
1609. Henry Hudson explored the coast from Newfoundland to the Chesapeake, and entered Hudson river.
1610. Hudson Bay discovered by Henry Hudson. Trading voyages of the Dutch, 1610-1613.
1614. The Dutch build Fort Manhattan, or New Amsterdam (now New York) on the Hudson. Fort Orange.

- 1614. Settlement in New England by Capt. John Smith.
- 1619. Introduction of negro slaves into Virginia.
- 1620. Settlement of Plymouth by the non-conformists exiles.
Puritans — Pilgrim Fathers — Mayflower, Speedwell.
- 1622. Massacre of 347 colonists by the Indians in Virginia.
- 1626. Peter Minuit, having purchased Manhattan Island for twenty-four dollars, founds the settlement of New Amsterdam (New York).
- 1627. Delaware settled by the Swedes and Dutch.
- 1629. Establishment of the Company of Massachusetts Bay.
- 1629. Canada taken by the English; restored to the French, 1632.
- 1630. Settlement of Boston. Colony of Connecticut (1630-35).
- 1634. Maryland settled by Lord Baltimore.
- 1635. Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams and his brethren.
- 1638. Harvard College founded by John Harvard.
- 1664. New York captured by the English.
- 1673. Mississippi explored by Marquette and Joliet. By Hennepin and La Salle, 1680. By Lemoine d'Iberville, 1699.
- 1682. Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
- 1682. Louisiana settled by the French.
- 1717. New Orleans built.
- 1733. Settlement of Georgia, the last of the old thirteen colonies: (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia).
- 1748. Formation of the Ohio Company.
- 1754. Kentucky settled by Daniel Boone.
- 1754. First Congress held at Albany, June 14. Benjamin Franklin.

- 1755-1763. War between England and France in the American colonies. Battle of Fort du Quesne, Crown Point, Lake George, Massacre of the Garrison of Fort William Henry (1757), Ticonderoga, Louisburg, Fort Frontenac (1758). Battle of the Plains of Abraham — Wolfe and Montcalm. Surrender of Quebec, 1759.
1760. Montreal and all Canada surrender to the English.
1762. Storming of Havana by the English.
1763. *Peace of Paris* — between Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal. France ceded to England Nova Scotia, Canada, and all islands in the gulf and river St. Lawrence (reserving the right to fish), and everything east of the Mississippi river excepting New Orleans. Spain ceded to England Florida and all other possessions east of the Mississippi and gave up her claims to the Newfoundland fisheries. England restored Havana to Spain. England ceded to France the islands of St. Peter and Miquelon for fishing stations. France ceded Louisiana and New Orleans to Spain.
1764. March. The British Parliament voted that they had a right to tax the American colonies, though the colonies were not represented.
- 1765, March. Passage of the Stamp Act.
- 1765, Oct. 7. *Colonial Congress* held in New York. "*Declaration of rights and liberties.*"
- 1766, March. Stamp Act repealed.
1768. Gen. Gage sent to Boston. The Boston Massacre, 1770.
- 1770-1782. Lord North, prime minister.
1773. 342 chests of tea were emptied into the water (Boston Tea Party).
1774. Boston Port Bill (port rights annulled).
- 1774, Sept. 5. *First Continental Congress met at Philadelphia. Samuel and John Adams, John Jay, George Washington, Patrick Henry. Peyton Randolph, President. Declaration of rights adopted.*
- 1775, April. First action between the English and Americans at Lexington; British retreat.
- 1775-1783. *War of Independence.*

- 1775, May 10. *The Second Continental Congress* met at Philadelphia. A Continental Army of 20,000 men was voted and George Washington made Commander-in-Chief.
- 1776, July 4. *Declaration of Independence.*
- 1777, Nov. 15. *Articles of Confederation agreed upon in Congress.* The Confederacy to be called, "*The United States of America.*"
- 1778, Jan. 30, to Feb. 6. *Treaties with France; recognition of the Independence of the United States.* John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee.
- 1781, Oct. 19. Surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army of 7,000 men to Generals Washington and Rochambeau, at Yorktown.
- 1782, May. Arrival of Sir Guy Carleton to treat for Peace. Preliminary articles signed at Paris between Great Britain and the United States, Nov. 30.
- 1783, Sept. 3. *Definitive Treaty of Peace* signed at Paris between Great Britain, United States, France and Spain; ratified by Congress, Jan. 14, 1784. *The Treaty bounded the United States by the Great Lakes, the Mississippi and the Ocean; Florida being restored to Spain.*
- 1783, Dec. 23. George Washington resigned his commission to Congress.
- 1787, May. Delegates meet at Philadelphia in a Convention of States to form a new Constitution. The Constitution of the United States signed Sept. 17, which was forthwith laid before the separate States; ratified June, 1788.
- 1789, March 4. *First National Congress* met at New York. New Government organized. *George Washington* (Virginia) *first President, inaugurated April 30. John Adams, Vice-President. Three executive departments created—Secretary of State (Thomas Jefferson); Secretary of the Treasury, (Alexander Hamilton); Secretary of War (Henry Knox).* These, with the Attorney-General, formed *the Cabinet.* A national judiciary was also established. *John Jay, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.*

1789. *First ten Amendments* (in the nature of a bill of rights) to the Constitution proposed by Congress to the State legislatures, and ratified, in the course of two years, by three-fourths of the States.
1790. The financial affairs of the country were put on a firm basis. The seat of government to be at Philadelphia for ten years, and after that permanently located on the Potomac, where land was ceded by the States of Maryland and Virginia (District of Columbia), and the city of Washington laid out.
- 1790, April 17. Death of Benjamin Franklin.
- 1790-95. *Indian War*.
- 1791, June. *A National Bank (United States Bank)* chartered for twenty years (capital, \$10,000,000), and a mint established at Philadelphia, 1792.
1792. *Two parties* now came into prominence; the Republican, afterwards Democratic, led by Jefferson; and the Federal, whose leaders were Hamilton and Adams.
1820. *Democrats and Whigs*. 1856. *Democrats and Republicans (Whigs and Know-Nothings)*.
- 1793, March 5. *George Washington, President*. John Adams, Vice-President. Second term.
- 1793, April 22. Proclamation of Neutrality. Neutrality Act passed 1794.
1793. Fugitive Slave Act substantially a dead letter until revived, 1850.
1794. *Eleventh Amendment*, securing the non-suability of States. Whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania.
- 1794, Nov. 19. Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation (Jay's treaty) was concluded with England.
- 1796, Sept. 18. Washington's farewell address to Congress.
- 1797, March 4. *John Adams (Massachusetts), President; Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President*.
- 1799, Dec. 14. *Death of George Washington at Mount Vernon*.
- 1800, Nov. 22. *Congress met in Washington for the first time*.

- 1801, *March 4.* *Thomas Jefferson, (Virginia) President; Aaron Burr, Vice-President.*
- 1801-5. *War with Tripoli.* Treaty, 1805—no more tribute to be paid by the United States. Louisiana restored to France (1801).
1803. *Louisiana purchased from the French.* The price was fifteen millions of dollars.
- 1803, *Dec. 12.* *Twelfth Amendment*, altering the mode of electing President and Vice-President, ratified 1804.
- 1804, *July.* Alexander Hamilton killed in a duel by Aaron Burr.
- 1805, *March 4.* Thomas Jefferson (second term), President; George Clinton, Vice-President.
1807. Discussion between America and England respecting the rights of neutrals. American commerce was paralyzed by the British "*Orders in Council*," and Napoleon's "*Berlin Decree*," which closed all European ports against neutral vessels.
- 1807, *June 22.* The frigate, *Chesapeake*, was fired into by the British ship, *Leopard*, and four men claimed as deserters were taken. American ports closed to the British in July and reparation demanded; trade suspended. Embargo laid by the United States, *Dec. 22.*
- 1807, *Sept. 2.* *Robert Fulton's first steamboat (Clermont).* Voyage up the Hudson.
- 1808, *Jan. 1.* The importation of slaves prohibited.
- 1809, *March 4.* *James Madison (Virginia), President. George Clinton (second term), Vice-President.*
- 1811, *May 16.* Engagement between the American frigate, *President*, and the British ship, *Little Bell*.
- 1812, *April 4.* Embargo for ninety days. *War declared against Great Britain, June 18.*
- 1812-14. *War with Great Britain.* Events of 1812. Unsuccessful invasion of Canada, on the water, however, the Americans captured the *Alert*, the *Guerrière*, the *Frolic*, the *Macedonian* and the *Java*.

- 1813, *March 4. James Madison (second term), President; Elbridge Gerry, Vice-President.*
- 1813, Massacre of Frenchtown, Jan. 22. York surrendered, April 27. Lake Erie (Perry), Sept. 10. Near the Thames, Oct. 5.
- 1814, *Chippewa, July 5. Lundy's Lane, July 15. Fort Erie.*
- 1814, Aug. 24. Battle of Bladensburg (Ross). The city of Washington taken and public edifices burnt. The British repulsed in an attack on Baltimore (Sept. 13). Jackson captures Pensacola. Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815.
- 1814, *Dec. 24. Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, signed at Ghent; ratified Feb. 17, 1815.*
- 1815, March. War declared against Algiers. A treaty negotiated with Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis (June).
1816. The second United States Bank chartered for twenty years.
- 1817, *March 4. James Monroe (Virginia), President. Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice-President.*
1817. *Treaty with the Indians.*
- 1817-18. *Seminole War (Jackson). Invasion of Florida, then a province of Spain.*
- 1818, *Aug. 24. Center foundation of the Capitol at Washington laid.*
1818. Pensions granted to the survivors of the revolutionary army in needy circumstances.
- 1818, Oct. 20. Convention with Great Britain as to the fisheries, boundaries, etc.
- 1819, *Feb. 22. Treaty with Spain. Florida ceded to the United States. Financial crisis, 1819.*
1820. *The "Missouri Compromise" of Henry Clay, regarding slavery, passed March 3.*
- 1821, *March 5. James Monroe (second term), President. Daniel D. Tompkins (second term), Vice-President.*

- 1822, March 8. The United States acknowledge the independence of the South-American Republics.
1823. "*The Monroe Doctrine*:" That the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.
- 1824-25. Visit of LaFayette to the United States.
- 1824, Oct. 3. *Treaty with Colombia.*
- 1825, March 4. *John Quincy Adams (Massachusetts), President. John C. Calhoun, Vice-President.*
1825. The Erie canal finished. The first railroad in America (at Quincy, Mass.) was completed in 1827, although steam was not used on such a road in this country until 1829.
- 1826, July 4. *Death of John Adams, 90 years, and of Thomas Jefferson, 82 years.*
1828. *Tariff bill*, imposing heavy duties on imported goods, May 13.
- 1829, March 4. *Andrew Jackson (Tennessee), President. John C. Calhoun (second term), Vice-President.*
- Inauguration of the Spoils System. About 600 office holders removed by the President during the first year of his administration, in contrast with only seventy-four removals by all former Presidents.
1830. *The first Locomotive built by Peter Cooper in Baltimore.*
- 1830, May 7. *Treaty with the Ottoman.*
- 1831, July 4. Convention with France. Mutual settlement of claims.
- 1832, Nov. Nullification Ordinance (Col. Hayne and Daniel Webster). Dec. 10. Nullification Proclamation. Nullification Message, Jan. 16, 1833. This trouble was ended by the Compromise Tariff Act, introduced by Henry Clay, Feb. 12, 1833.
1832. *Black Hawk War.*
1834. *The Indian Territory organized. The years 1837-38 were occupied with the final transfer of the Cherokees to their home in the West (Gen. Scott).*

- 1835, Dec. 16. A fire broke out in the lower part of New York City and laid thirty acres of buildings in ashes.
- 1835-42. *War with the Seminole Indians*.
1836. National debt paid off.
- 1837, *March 4. Martin Van Buren (New York), President. Richard M. Johnson, Vice-President.*
1837. *Financial Crisis.* Rebellion in Canada.
- 1838, April 8-23. *The Great Western* sailed from Bristol to New York.
1840. July 5. The Cunard steamers began to sail.
- 1841, *March 4. William Henry Harrison (Ohio), President. John Tyler, Vice-President.*
- 1841, *April 4. Death of President Harrison.*
1841. *April 6. John Tyler (Virginia), President.*
- 1842, Aug. 9. *The Webster-Ashburton Treaty*, defining the boundaries of the United States and the British-American possessions, ratified Aug. 20.
1842. *Bunker Hill Monument completed.* Dedicated June 17, 1843.
1844. Experimental telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore, built by Professor S. F. B. Morse. (Money appropriated by Congress).
1845. *March 4. James Knox Polk (Tennessee), President. George M. Dallas, Vice-President.*
1845. May 24. *Sir John Franklin's third and last Arctic expedition.* Their protracted absence caused intense anxiety. *Expeditions (from United States)* were sent in search, under Lieut. De Haven and Dr. Kane, 1850; Dr. Kane, 1853; Lieut. H. J. Hartstene, 1855 (in search of Dr. Kane).
- 1846, *June 15. The Oregon Boundary Treaty.*
1847. *Discovery of Gold in California.*
- 1846-48. *War with Mexico.* Treaty of Peace, Feb. 2, 1848.
1849. *March 5. Zachary Taylor (Louisiana), President. Millard Fillmore, Vice President.*

- 1850, March 31. *Death of John C. Calhoun.*
- 1850, April 19. *Clayton-Bulwer Treaty with Great Britain*, ratified July 4. (Central America).
- 1850, July 9. *Death of President Taylor.*
- 1850, July 16. *Millard Fillmore (New York), President.*
- 1850, Sept. 18. *Fugitive Slave Law. Clay's Omnibus Bill.*
- 1851, June 29. *Death of Henry Clay.*
- 1851, Dec. 24. Fire in Washington.
- 1852, Oct. 24. *Death of Daniel Webster, 70 years.*
- 1853, March 4. *Franklin Pierce (New Hampshire), President. William R. King, Vice-President.*
- 1853, July 14. *Crystal Palace opened at New York—the second World's Fair.*
- 1853, Dec. *Boundary dispute with Mexico, settled by the Gadsden purchase,* June, 1854.
- 1854, Jan. 9. *Aster Library opened at New York.*
- 1854, March 23. *Commercial Treaty with Japan (Commodore Perry.)*
- 1854, June 7. *Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain.*
- 1854, May. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill passed. Dreadful election riots in Kansas, 1855. Battle in Kansas—the pro slavery men (under Capt. Reid), defeat John Brown and the abolitionists, Aug., 1856.
1856. *Democratic and Republican (Wigs and Knave-Nothings) parties.*
- 1857, March 4. *James Buchanan (Pennsylvania), President. John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President.*
- 1857, March 6. Judgment given in the "*Dred Scott*" case in the Supreme Court.
1857. *Central American question settled. (Clayton-Bulwer Treaty).*
1857. Great commercial distress throughout the country. Panic in New York, Aug.

1858, Aug. 5. The laying of the *First Telegraphic Cable* across the *Atlantic Ocean* was completed. *Cyrus W. Field*.

1858, June 18 to Nov. 8. *Treaties with China*. (Anson Burlingame).

1859, Jan. 28. Death of W. H. Prescott, the historian.

1859, Oct. 16. John Brown, with a handful of desperate characters, seized the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry; but, after half his men were killed, was captured and hanged, Dec. 2.

1859, Nov. Great agitation in Congress.

1859, Nov. 28. *Death of Washington Irving*, the prince of American letters.

1860, May 16. The National Republican Convention met at Chicago. Abraham Lincoln chosen as candidate for the presidency; in November received the electoral votes of all the free States, New Jersey excepted, but none from the slave States.

The National Democratic Convention met at Charleston, S. C., April 28; southern members secede April 30; adjourns May 3, to meet at Baltimore, June 18. Seceding members are refused re-admission. The regular Convention nominates Stephen A. Douglas for President. The seceding delegates (including many from the north), meet in separate Convention and nominate John C. Breckinridge.

303 Electors were appointed to vote for a President, 152 to be a majority. Abraham Lincoln received 180; John C. Breckinridge, 72; John Bell, 39; Stephen A. Douglas, 12.

1860, May 29. Charles F. Hall, of Cincinnati, sails from New London. His first arctic expedition.

1860, June 28. The Great Eastern arrives at New York.

1860, July 7. Dr. Isaac I. Hayes sailed from Boston Harbor. Arctic exploration.

1860, Oct. The Prince of Wales visits the United States.

1860, Dec. 20. South Carolina secedes from the Union.

1860, Dec. 26. Major Anderson occupies Fort Sumter.

1860, Dec. 30. Delegates from South Carolina not received by the President.

- 1861, January. Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas secede; in April, Virginia.
1861. In May, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky declared themselves neutral.
- 1861, Feb. 4. Delegates from the seceded States met in Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, and formed a provisional government—Confederate States of America. Feb. 8. Jefferson Davis elected President. The seceding States endeavored to seize all the national property within their borders, and were successful except at Pensacola (Florida) and Charleston (South Carolina). At the latter place the commander of the United States forces withdrew to Fort Sumter, Dec. 26, 1860, and on the 9th of January, 1861, a steamer (the *Star of the West*), bringing him supplies, was fired on by the State forces and forced to return. The war begins. Major Anderson refused to surrender Fort Sumter when summoned, April 11, but was forced to capitulate, April 13.
- 1861, March 4. *Abraham Lincoln* (Illinois) President. *Hannibal Hamlin*, Vice-President.
- 1861, March 12. Southern Commissioners not received by the President at Washington. (The government of the so-called Confederate States attempted to open negotiations with the Federal authorities for a peaceful separation, but the President declined to entertain any such proposition).
- 1861-1865. *The Civil War.*
- 1863, Jan. 1. *The Emancipation Proclamation.*
- 1864, June 19. The steamer *Alabama* sunk by the iron-clad *Kearsarge* (Capt. Winslow).
- 1864, July 1. Charles F. Hall sails from New London. His second arctic expedition. Returning, arrived at New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 22, 1869.
- 1865, Feb. 1. The Thirteenth Amendment, prohibiting slavery within the United States, ratified Dec. 18.
- 1865, March 4. *Abraham Lincoln* (re-elected), President. *Andrew Johnson*, Vice-President.

- 1865, April 9. *General Robert E. Lee surrenders* at Appomattox Court House to *General Ulysses S. Grant*.
- 1865, April 14. *Union Flag replaced at Fort Sumter*.
- 1865, April 14, 11, p. m. *Assassination of President Lincoln*, at Ford's Theater, by J. Wilkes Booth.
- 1865, April 14. *William H. Seward*, Secretary of State (and his son), wounded in his own house by an assassin.
- 1865, April 15. *Andrew Johnson (Tennessee), President*.
- 1865, April 26. J. Wilkes Booth shot, and his accomplice, Harold, captured in a farm house.
- 1865, May 11. Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinsville, Georgia, and imprisoned.
- 1865, May 22. President Johnson proclaims the opening of the Southern ports, and an amnesty with certain exceptions, May 29.
- 1865, June 1. *Solemn fast* observed for the death of President Lincoln.
- 1865, June. The armies disband. Riots in New York between whites and negroes.
- 1865, Nov. 2. *National Thanksgiving for Peace*.
- 1865, Dec. 29. Eighty-five members for southern States excluded from Congress. Congress refuses to recognize the State governments instituted in the South, and insists upon a plan of reconstruction different from that of the President. Beginning of the contest between the President and Congress.
- 1866, April 9. The Civil Rights Bill passed over the President's veto.
- 1866, May 29. Death of General Winfield Scott, 80 years.
- 1866, June 16. *The Fourteenth Amendment*, securing to the freedmen the right of citizenship, ratified July 28.
- 1866, July. Continued dissensions between the President and Congress.
- 1866, July 27. *The Atlantic Telegraph completed (Great Eastern)*.
- 1866, Aug. 14. Great meeting at Philadelphia of the National Union Convention.

- 1866, Aug. 24 to Sept. 18. Tour of the President—Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, etc., enthusiastically received.
- 1866, Oct. Trial of Jefferson Davis deferred.
- 1867, Jan. 7. Impeachment of the President agreed to in committee.
- 1867, Feb. Mr. Peabody gives \$2,000,000 to promote education in the Southern States.
- 1867, Feb. 20. Bill for establishing military government in the Southern States, divided into five districts, passed; vetoed by the President, Feb. 28.
- 1867, March 2. Tenure of Office Bill passed over the President's veto.
- 1867, March 20. Supplementary re-construction bill for the South passed over the President's veto.
- 1867, March 13. *Russian America (Alaska)*, purchased by the United States for \$7,200,000. Area, 577,340 square miles. Treaty ratified, April 9. Ceded, Oct. 8.
- 1867, May 13. Jefferson Davis released on bail.
- 1867, Aug. 5. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, refuses to resign at the request of the President; suspended; succeeded by General Grant, Aug. 12.
- 1867, Sept. 17. *National Cemetery dedicated at Antietam.*
- 1867, Dec. *Treaty for purchase of Danish West Indies* (St. Thomas and St. John), for \$7,500,000, signed. Rejected by Senate, March 20, 1870.
- 1868, Jan. 4. President Johnson censured, and Gen. Sheridan thanked by House of Representatives.
- 1868, Jan. 15. Stanton restored to War Department.
- 1868, January. Great commercial depression.
- 1868, Feb. 21. President Johnson orders dismissal of Stanton—declared illegal by the Senate.
- 1868, Jan. 28 to Feb. 14. Angry correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant.

- 1868, Feb. 24 — May 26. *Impeachment of President Johnson* by the House of Representatives. He had opposed the re-construction measures of Congress; but the immediate cause of the impeachment was an alleged violation of the Tenure of Office Act of March, 1867. The trial comes before the Senate, March 23. The Senate acquitted him by one vote, May 26. (Salmon P. Chase.)
- 1868, June 5. Chinese embassy received by the President.
- 1868, June 11. Bill for re-admitting North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida and Alabama to representation in Congress, passed by the Senate. Arkansas re-admitted, June 20, over the President's veto.
- 1868, July 4. General amnesty (with exceptions) issued.
- 1868, Aug. 12. Thaddeus Stevens died.
- 1869, Feb. 6. Prosecution of Jefferson Davis dropped; a *nolle prosequi* entered.
- 1869, Feb. 26. *Fifteenth Amendment*, that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," ratified March 30, 1870.
- 1869, March 4. *Ulysses S. Grant* (Illinois), President. *Schuyler Colfax*, Vice President.
- 1869, June 15. *Great Peace Jubilee* held at Boston; colossal concert (10,371 voices, 1,094 instruments, etc.).
- 1869, Sept. 24. *Gold Panic in New York*.
- 1869, Nov. 4. *George Peabody* died in London.
- 1869, Nov. 6. *Admiral Charles Stewart* died, 92 years.
- 1870, Jan. 26. *Darien Canal* scheme approved by Congress and treaty signed.
- 1870, Jan. 24. Prince Arthur presented to President Grant; attended Mr. Peabody's funeral February 8.
- 1870, March 23. Bill for purchase of St. Thomas' Isle rejected by the Senate.

- 1870, May 12. *Pacific Railway completed* across the continent.
- 1870, June 10. San Domingo annexation treaty rejected by the Senate.
- 1870, July 12. Admiral J. A. Dahlgren died.
- 1870, July. New Tariff Bill passed (to take effect Jan. 1, 1871).
- 1870, August 14. *Admiral David G. Farragut died, 70 years.*
- 1870, August. Strict neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war proclaimed.
- 1870, Oct. 4. Meeting of the Southern Convention at Cincinnati for political and commercial affairs.
- 1871, Jan. 11. San Domingo Commission appointed. Commissioners report to Senate April 4. Defeated.
- 1871, March 5. *Proclamation* against the *Ku-Klux* in South Carolina.
- 1871, Feb. 27. Commission to settle disputes with Great Britain respecting the Alabama claims, fishery question and the San Juan affair, met at Washington, Feb. 27, sign treaty, agreeing to arbitration at Geneva.
- 1871, May 8. *Treaty of Washington with Great Britain* provided: 1. For the reference to the Emperor of Germany of the dispute as to the Oregon boundary (decided in favor of the United States, Oct. 21, 1872). 2. Settlement of fishery dispute. 3. Alabama claims. Ratified May 26.
- 1871, July 3. Charles F. Hall sailed from New London, U. S. S. *Polaris*. Capt. Hall died, Thank-God Harbor (Nov. 8, 1871, 50 years), near Brevoort Cape. The *Polaris* crushed in the ice. Party reached New York, Oct., 1873.
- 1871, Sept. Great excitement in New York over the frauds of the Tweed "ring." Tweed arrested, Oct. 28.
- 1871, Oct. 8-11. Chicago fire.
- 1871, Nov. 18. Grand-duke Alexis arrived in New York.
- 1871, Dec. 18. Formal meeting of the Alabama Arbitration Commission at Geneva. (Adjourned to June 15, 1872.)
- 1872, Jan. 1-15. Serious political disturbances in New Orleans.
- 1872, March. *Formation of Yellowstone Park*, about 3,000 square miles, in Wyoming Territory, authorized by Congress.

- 1872, June. Dispute with Spain respecting unjust imprisonment of Dr. Howard, an American citizen, in Cuba, since Dec. 13, 1870, settled. Dr. Howard released.
- 1872, June. *General labor strike in New York*; 100,000 workmen cease work.
- 1872, June 17 to July 4. International musical peace jubilee at Boston.
- 1872, Sept. *Announcement of the award of the Geneva arbitration on the Alabama claim, etc.*
\$15,984,370 acknowledged by Mr. Secretary Fish, Sept. 9.
- 1872, Oct. 23. William I., Emperor of Germany, arbitrator in the San Juan difficulty, awards the island to the United States—the Canal de Haro became the international boundary. Thus was settled the only remaining dispute concerning the boundaries of the United States.
- 1872, Oct. 10. *William H. Seward died.*
- 1872, Nov. 9-10. *Great Fire in Boston.*
- 1872, Nov. to Dec. Political disturbances in Louisiana.
- 1872, Dec. 19. Beginning of the *Credit-Mobilier Scandal in Congress.*
- 1872, Nov. 29. *Death of Horace Greeley, 61 years.*
- 1873, Jan. 17. *Modoc Indians* defeat troops sent to expel them.
- 1873, Feb. *Civil War in Louisiana*; fighting in New Orleans.
- 1873, March 4. U. S. Grant (re-elected), President. Henry Wilson, Vice-President.
- 1873, May 7. *Death of Chief-Justice S. P. Chase.*
- 1873, July 14. U. S. Steamer "Tigress" sent for the rescue of the *Polaris*, under Commander J. A. Greer; and the "Juniata," under Commander D. L. Blaine.
- 1873, Sept. 19 to Nov. Financial Crisis in New York.
- 1874, Feb. *Women's Whiskey War in Ohio*; in New York, Feb. 27. War resisted; subsides March, April.
- 1874, March 11. *Charles Sumner died—Senator.*

- 1874, Sept. 15. Insurrection at New Orleans against W. P. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana, whom they deposed. Restored Sept. 18.
- 1874, Dec. Congress passes a bill for the resumption of Specie payment, Jan. 1, 1879.
- 1875, Feb. *Civil Rights (of negroes) Bill passed.*
- 1875, June 17. Centenary of battle of Bunker Hill celebrated.
- 1875, Sept. 30. John McCloskey, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, made first North-American Cardinal.
- 1876, Jan. 1. *Centennial Year begun with great demonstrations at Philadelphia.*
- 1876, May 10. *International (Centennial) Exhibition opened at Philadelphia, closed Nov. 10.*
- 1876, June 25. *Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command by the Indians under Sitting Bull.*
- 1876, July 4. *Centenary of the Foundation of the Republic.*
The national elections of this year were very close, and Congress appointed an Electoral Commission in December (a joint high Commission of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Justices of the Supreme Court), which declared the Republican Candidate elected, March 2, 1877.
- 1877, March 5. *Rutherford B. Hayes (Ohio), President. William A. Wheeler, Vice-President.*
- 1877, May 28, to 1879. *General Grant visits Europe (around the world).*
- 1877, July 16-22. *Railway Strikes*—reign of terror Pittsburgh and West Virginia. Gen. Sheridan sent to Pittsburgh, July 22. Tranquillity restored about Aug. 4. Damage, about \$3,000,000. Chicago riot, July 25.
- 1878, June 19. Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, U. S. N., sailed from New York in steamer "Eothen," commanded by Capt. T. F. Barry. Returned Sept., 1880. Principally a land (sledding) expedition (Franklin search expedition).
- 1878, Aug., Sept., Oct. *Many deaths by Yellow Fever in the Southern States.*

1878, Dec. 18. *Gold at par (first time since 1862).*

The establishment of a *Resident Chinese Embassy at Washington*—
Chen Lau Pin, Minister Plenipotentiary, received by the President,
Sept. 28.

1879, Jan. 1. Resumption of Specie payment.

1879, July 8. Capt. De Long in the *Jeannette* (James Gordon Bennett Expedition) sailed from San Francisco. North of Bering Straits *Jeannette* crushed in the ice, June 13, 1881. Revenue steamer "*Corwin*," Capt. C. L. Hooper, in search of the *Jeannette*, May 22 to Oct. 12, 1880.

1880, Nov. 17. Treaty with China.

1881, May 4 to Oct. 20. Second cruise of the *Corwin*. Capt. C. L. Hooper.

1881, June 16. U. S. S. *Rodgers*, Lieut. R. M. Berry. The *Rodgers* burned in St. Lawrence Bay, Nov. 30, 1881.

1881, June 16 to Oct. 11. Cruise of the U. S. S. "*Alliance*," relief of the *Jeannette*. Capt. C. H. Wadleigh.

1881, March 4. *James A. Garfield* (Ohio), President. *Chester A. Arthur*, Vice-President.

1881, May. Dispute between the President and Senator Conkling respecting appointment of Collector of Customs at New York. Conkling resigns.

1881, July 2. *President Garfield* shot and mortally wounded. Died Sept. 19. Succeeded by *Chester A. Arthur* (New York), President, Sept. 20.

1882, May 6. *Immigration of Chinese laborers suspended for ten years*, in accordance with the treaty with China, Nov. 17, 1880.

1883, Jan. 9. Civil service act (Pendleton Bill) introduced the principle of compulsory competitive examination into the civil service of the United States.

1885, March 4. *Grover Cleveland* (New York), President. *Thomas A. Hendricks*, Vice-President.

1885, July 23. *Ulysses S. Grant* - -.

Nov. 25. *Thomas A. Hendricks* - -, Vice-President.

1886, Aug. 4. *Samuel J. Tilden* - -.

Nov. 18. *Chester A. Arthur* - -, *John A. Logan* - -, Dec. 26.

1889, March 4. *Benjamin Harrison*, President. *Levi P. Morton*, Vice-President.

THE THIRTEEN STATES OF THE UNION, AT THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1776.

New Hampshire.	New York.	Virginia.
Massachusetts.	New Jersey.	North Carolina.
Rhode Island.	Pennsylvania.	South Carolina.
Connecticut.	Delaware.	Georgia.
	Maryland.	

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN ADDED :

1790-1. Columbia, District of (under the immediate government of Congress), contains Washington, the seat of Government.	1850. California.
1791. Vermont.	1850. New Mexico, Territory.
1792. Kentucky.	1850. Utah, Territory.
1796. Tennessee.	1853. Washington, Territory.
1802. Ohio.	1857. Minnesota.
1812. Louisiana (bought from France, 1803).	1859. Oregon.
1816. Indiana.	1861. Kansas.
1817. Mississippi.	1861. Dakota, Territory.
1818. Illinois.	1863. Arizona, Territory.
1819. Alabama.	1863. Idaho, Territory.
1820. Maine.	1864. West Virginia.
1821. Missouri.	1864. Nevada.
1834. Indian Territory.	1864. Montana, Territory.
1836. Arkansas.	1867. Nebraska.
1837. Michigan.	1868. Wyoming, Territory.
1845. Florida (ceded by Spain, 1820).	1868. Alaska, Territory.
1845. Texas.	1876. Colorado.
1846. Iowa.	1889. Washington.
1848. Wisconsin.	1889. North Dakota.
	1889. South Dakota.
	1889. Montana.
	1889. Oklahoma, Territory.
	1889. Wyoming.
	1890. Idaho.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	PRESIDENT.	Inaugurated.	VICE-PRESIDENT.
1789	George Washington.	(30th April)	John Adams.
1793	Re-elected.	(5th March)	Re-elected.
1797	John Adams.	(4th March)	Thomas Jefferson.
1801	Thomas Jefferson.	(4th March)	Aaron Burr.
1805	Re-elected.	(4th March)	George Clinton.
1809	James Madison.	(4th March)	Re-elected.
1813	Re-elected.	(4th March)	Elbridge Gerry.
1817	James Monroe.	(4th March)	Daniel D. Tompkins.
1821	Re-elected.	(5th March)	Re-elected.
1825	John Quincy Adams.	(4th March)	John C. Calhoun.
1829	Andrew Jackson.	(4th March)	Re-elected.
1833	Re-elected.	(4th March)	Martin Van Buren.
1837	Martin Van Buren.	(4th March)	Richard M. Johnson.
1841	William Henry Harrison.	(4th March)	John Tyler.
1841	John Tyler.	(6th April)	
1845	James Knox Polk.	(4th March)	George M. Dallas.
1849	Zachary Taylor.	(5th March)	Millard Fillmore.
1850	Millard Fillmore.	(16th July)	
1853	Franklin Pierce.	(4th March)	William R. King.
1857	James Buchanan.	(4th March)	John C. Breckinridge.
1861	Abraham Lincoln.	(4th March)	Hanibal Hamlin.
1865	Re-elected.	(4th March)	Andrew Johnson.
1865	Andrew Johnson.	(15th April)	
1869	Ulysses S. Grant.	(4th March)	Schuyler Colfax.
1873	Re-elected.	(4th March)	Henry Wilson.
1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.	(5th March)	William A. Wheeler.
1881	James A. Garfield.	(4th March)	Chester A. Arthur.
1881	Chester A. Arthur.	(20th Sept.)	
1885	Grover Cleveland.	(4th March)	Thomas A. Hendricks.
1889	Benjamin Harrison.	(4th March)	Levi P. Morton.

CENSUS TAKEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1776.	2,614,300	1840.	17,069,453
1790.	3,921,326	1850.	23,191,876
1800.	5,309,736	1860.	31,445,980
1810.	7,239,903	1870.	38,558,371
1820.	9,638,453	1880.	50,155,783
1830.	12,858,670	1890.	62,480,540

ELECTORAL VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1880	1884	1890		1880	1884	1890
Alabama, . . .	10	10	11	Montana, . . .	...	...	3
Arkansas, . . .	6	7	8	Nebraska, . . .	3	5	8
California, . . .	6	8	9	Nevada, . . .	3	3	3
Colorado, . . .	3	3	4	New Hampshire, . . .	5	4	4
Connecticut, . . .	6	6	6	New Jersey, . . .	9	9	10
Delaware, . . .	3	3	3	New York, . . .	35	36	36
Florida, . . .	4	4	4	North Carolina, . . .	10	11	11
Georgia, . . .	11	12	13	North Dakota, . . .	...	...	3
Idaho, . . .	...	...	3	Ohio, . . .	22	23	23
Illinois, . . .	21	22	24	Oregon, . . .	3	3	4
Indiana, . . .	15	15	15	Pennsylvania, . . .	29	30	32
Iowa, . . .	11	13	13	Rhode Island, . . .	4	4	4
Kansas, . . .	5	9	10	South Carolina, . . .	7	9	9
Kentucky, . . .	12	13	13	South Dakota, . . .	...	...	4
Louisiana, . . .	8	8	8	Tennessee, . . .	12	12	12
Maine, . . .	7	6	6	Texas, . . .	8	13	15
Maryland, . . .	8	8	8	Vermont, . . .	5	4	4
Massachusetts, . . .	13	14	15	Virginia, . . .	11	12	12
Michigan, . . .	11	13	14	Washington, . . .	...	...	4
Minnesota, . . .	5	7	9	West Virginia, . . .	5	6	6
Mississippi, . . .	8	9	9	Wisconsin, . . .	10	11	12
Missouri, . . .	15	16	17	Wyoming,	3
Total in 1880, . . .	369.	Total in 1884, . . .	401.	Total in 1890, . . .	444.		



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